ANDAR (MIRI)

Andar is a woleswali of 828 sq km in the east of Ghazni. To the west is Qarabagh, in the south Giru, in the southeast Yusuf Khel (Paktika), in the east Sharan (Paktika), in the northeast Deh Yak, in the north Ghazni and in the northwest Jaghatu. Andar has about 228 villages, of which four are large. Miri is the woleswali centre. The main population centres are the villages of Sardeh, Shilgir, Nooghi and Miri.

This district is mainly flat with good agricultural land. To the east of the woleswali the land rises to form some hills separating Ghazni from Paktia and Paktika. To the east is also found Band-i-Sardeh, forming the most important irrigation scheme in the region. At Band-i-Sardeh there is a large workshop and a grass airstrip suitable for light aircraft and helicopters. On the road from Sardeh to Ghazni City there is another workshop and the housing complex used by Russians when they were working on the irrigation project.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government census of 1979 indicated a population of 62,109 and an average population density of 76/sq km. This area has not suffered greatly from the war and there has been little migration. One estimate of migration is less than three percent. Refugees from Andar can be found in Panian 4 Camp and Abbottabad.

The major Pushtun tribe here is the Andar, but there are also large numbers of Tajiks and many Ghilzai nomads.

ECONOMY

The economy of the area depends largely on agriculture although many have migrated to the Gulf and are sending money to their families. Agriculture in the area was given a big boost by the Band-i-Sardeh agricultural project started about 20 years ago by the Russians who constructed the dam. When this irrigation scheme was at full capacity it provided water to reportedly 80,000 hectares of land, mainly in Andar but also into Giru. Since the departure of the Russians the project has been kept in reasonably good running order but currently only 40 percent of the original acreage is cultivated due to the poor state of repair of the canals. The repair of this irrigation system is seen as of inestimable importance to the agriculture of this area. When full, the lake can cover over 8kmx2km but at present is said to be only half that size. Qari Taj Mohammad currently controls this dam. (Further information is available from DCAR regarding the dam and its control ref. People of Influence/Andar & Giru.)

Two complete workshops were left at the Band-i-Sardeh agricultural project, with tractors, threshers, and a wide range of machinery and spare parts. All of this is still in relatively good condition. Principal problems preventing this project from running are the lack of professional staff to work the machines and the lack of fuel. ASA and DACAAR have looked at the dam with a view to maintenance or repairs.

The major crop in this district is wheat but corn, barley and potatoes are also cultivated. Local seed is used and chemical fertilizer is brought from Pakistan. Irrigation is mainly from karez, water pumps and the Sardeh Dam. There are 150 privately owned water pumps (including 30 supplied by NCA) in the district, and they appear to have affected the water tables in their immediate locality. For this reason AFRANE sent a hydrologist in 1989 to research the situation. Only about 50 percent of the agricultural land is currently cultivated due to a shortage of water and to the cost of hiring a tractor and running a water pump, for which diesel and petrol are expensive. There are very few big landowners and the majority of people work on their own land. When labour is hired it is at a rate of 25 percent of the produce.

BAZAARS

There are about 100 shops in Andar centre and 20 of these are closed due to partial destruction. Shopkeepers import items from Pakistan and the prices are fixed each month by influential people with the support of Qari Taj Mohammad. There are four pharmacies and three restaurants. Kerosene, petrol and diesel can be bought in drums. Apart from two workshops with the Band-i-Sardeh project there are no fuel storage facilities in this district.

STORAGE

There is one godown of 50mx15m in the centre of the woleswali needing minor repairs inside. There is also one building which was used for the distribution of wheat by the Government prior to 1978 and some empty Government buildings. All of these are under the control of Qari Taj Mohammad.

ROADS

- The Sardeh to Ghazni road is about 40km long and gravelled. About half was constructed by the Government and the rest, up to Sardeh, by the Russians about 20 years ago. This road continues from Sardeh to Sharan.
- There is a 25km road from the Ghazni-Sardeh road to the Giru-Sardeh road, constructed by the Russians as a section of the Ghazni-Sardeh-Sharan route to prevent Afghans from passing the Russian residential area or the dam at Sardeh.
- The Giru to Sardeh road is approximately 45km long, gravel, built by the Russians before the war, and in good condition. This road goes west from Giru to connect with the Ghazni-Kandahar highway.
- The old Kabul-Kandahar road is used by local traffic.

MINES

- There are plastic and metal anti tank mines planted by mujahideen on either side of the old Kabul-Kandahar road. Some of these have been defused but others remain.
- Anti personnel mines (pressure and trip-wire) have been planted around the airport by the dam, near Band-i-Sardeh and around the Government posts on the hills by Sardeh to the south of the dam.
- Mines are also reported at Sharevan.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- HIIA is the major party in this area. Qari Taj Mohammad (Qari Baba), a Tajik, is the best known commander and most of this woleswali is directly under his control. He took over all the Soviet and Government installations when they left in 1988. He collects Zakat and Usher to support his mujahideen and their families and pays Afs 2,000 per month to each of his mujahideen and 21kg of wheat for each member of their families (also for those families whose mujahid have been killed). Qari Taj Mohammad controls the area himself without the advice or support of the elders.
- There is an independent Hazara commander named Arsala.
- In the southwest of Andar there is an alliance including JIA, NIFA, HIK, and HIM, led by Jelet Khan of JIA, a Tajik.

There has been conflict over an irrigated farm area that stretches from the Band-i-Sardeh into Giru. See also DCAR ref:People of Influence/Andar & Giru.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- There is one hospital in the centre of the woleswali operating with support from NCA and having some Afghan medical staff including doctors. They perform small operations but serious cases must be sent to Pakistan. NCA support an immunization programme and started a midwifery course (with one foreign nurse) which they plan to extend.
- The Swedish Committee support four clinics here and one hospital.
- AIME support the hospital.
- MSH have a clinic here.
- AVICEN support an immunization programme with a vaccinator belonging to NIFA.
- AMI/MTA trained one health worker and one X-ray assistant from Andar.

The main medical problems reported in this area are T.B., eye diseases (especially amongst women), lung problems caused by fire smoke and complications at or after childbirth.

EDUCATION

There are 42 primary schools up to 5th class with 2,200 students and one madrassa up to 11th class with 300 students. These are organized by the mujahideen parties, and mainly by Qari Taj Mohammad. NCA have supported these schools with salaries, books and stationary.

- AEC support a primary school programme.
- Muslim Aid support some schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- NCA have assisted with a number of programmes in this area since 1986 and these will continue and expand in 1990. These programmes included the cleaning of karez and the distribution of seed and fertilizer supplied by VITA. They also supplied 30 water pumps but lack of fuel has restricted their use.

- SCA has programmes supporting field crops, horticulture (apples, apricots and almond seedlings), veterinary care, traction and agricultural training. They intend to withdraw the bulk of their projects from here and work further north in this province.
- UNHCR funded SCA for an irrigation (karez cleaning), seed, fertilizer and agro-chemical programme in Spring 1989.
- VITA have a karez cleaning programme and supplied farm machinery through a Shura-i-Jehadi, with 18 representatives from a variety of villages. In 1989 they have supplied fertilizer and improved seed (Bezostaya) and distributed mulberry and poplar seedlings. They have also distributed 50 bullocks.
- Human Concern have surveyed 37 villages.
- Qari Taj Mohammad received four tractors from a French agency.
- AFRANE sent in a hydrologist in 1989 to report on such matters as the effect of water pumps on the water table.

DEH YAK (DEYAK)

Deh Yak alaqadari is situated on a large plain, bounded on the north by a chain of mountains called the Kohe Mirza. This alaqadari is said to cover an area of 1184 sq km. To the west is Ghazni, to the north Zena Khan, to the southwest Andar, to the southeast Sharan (Paktika) and in the east Zormat (Paktika). The major population centre is around Rabat, 23km east of Ghazni and consisting of eight villages in mountain valleys mainly inhabited by Tajiks.

Destruction around Chitam and Audak Payan in the Rabat area was 100 percent and all of the families left. In other areas many houses have been rebuilt. Houses are constructed from clay, unburned brick and stone, which are available locally. Forty percent of the timber needed for building is in the area, and more can be brought from other woleswalis (i.e.,Jaghatu). Wood for doors and windows is currently brought from Paktia.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government census of 1979 indicated a population of 25,764 and a population density of 36/sq km. DCAR estimated that eight percent of the alaqadari population have migrated to Pakistan and another nine percent are internal refugees, having moved to Zena Khan, Zormat in Paktia and Kharwar in Logar. The internally displaced families were from those areas heavily destroyed (Chitam and Audak Payan). In Kundah village, however, there are now 150 families compared with 60 to 70 families before 1979. These additional families are from Sar Rawza in Paktika, have land by Kundah and used to come before the war.

The main tribes in the alaqadari are Tajik (around Tasang and Ali Khel), along with the Pushtun Ghilzai sub-tribes of Andar and Suleiman Khel. There are a few other smaller Pushtun Ghilzai sub-tribes plus some Hazara.

ECONOMY

A major source of income for many families prior to 1979 was the export to Germany and America of long coats, jackets and waistcoats made of sheepskins, which has now ceased due to lack of manpower and export capability. The economy of the area is mainly based on agricultural products as the plain of Deh Yak is good farming land. The main crops are wheat, fodder, barley and vegetables (potatoes, onions, sugar beet, carrot and leeks). About 10 percent of the income comes from grapes, apricots, mulberries, apples and almonds. DAP and urea fertilizer are used and brought from Pakistan. Fruit and animal husbandry are also important.

Just over 50 percent of the land is lalmi. The irrigated land, even before 1978, was cultivated on a three year rotation due to shortage of water.

Currently 55 percent of the land, both irrigated and lalmi, is under cultivation. The irrigated land is watered by karez. There are no local rivers. Only Laghawat village is irrigated by a 25km stream which originates in the Band-i-Sultan. Currently 18 karez are not in working condition and the water flow in the others is low. DCAR estimated that 75 percent of the karez in Rabat area have been cleaned with the assistance of NGOs and that agriculture and irrigation around Rabat village was particularly good. Other villages in that area, however, still required assistance.

Prior to 1979 there were 40 tractors in the alaqadari of which 20 remain. It is estimated that there were 1,200 pair of oxen in 1978 and now there are 200 pair. In the Rabat area, however, it was found that villagers traditionally ploughed with donkeys and did not have winter fodder for oxen.

BAZAARS

- The main bazaar is at Deh Yak centre where there were 40 shops before 1979 and now about 10 to 12 are functioning. The remaining shops have been destroyed.
- Nazar Khan (Nazarkhel) bazaar, near Deh Yak, has 20 to 30 shops.
- Rabat has two shops, each with one room and limited supplies. Fruit and vegetables are available.

People also go to the bazaars in Zormat (Paktia) or Ghazni City.

STORAGE

There are no godowns and the agricultural office building has been destroyed.

There was no fuel station before the war, and fuel is currently supplied in barrels from Pakistan.

ROADS

- There is a gravelled road of about 55km and in good condition from Ghazni through Deh Yak (via Tasang) to Kulargu in Paktia. In the west (between Tem Pir and Sher Buz) there is a detour due to mines. The final section of road to Kulargu needs repairing.
- In the east at Tasang one road heads north to Ramak and then west through Rabat and Dowlat Khan before crossing Paktia border. Between Ramak and Rabat there are mines on either side of the road and vehicles must follow the tracks of those which have gone before. Vehicles have been blown up by mines. The road is mainly dirt, with some gravel and it is some 40km from Tasang to Kulargu.
- At the road junction in Tasang another road, about 15km long, goes south through Pajak and Urzu to connect with the Ghazni-Sardeh road (Andar). This road was mined by the Soviets and there is a detour.

- The mujahideen constructed a dirt road from Tasang to Andar. This road goes west and then south to join the Ghazni-Sardeh road and is a short cut (10-12km) used by many vehicles. There are no mines.
- From Dowlat Khan there is a gravelled road going southwest which crosses the Ghazni-Kulargu road and then joining that from Tasang to Andar. The approximate distance from Dowlat Khan to the Tasang-Andar road is 30km.
- A few kilometres west of Tasang, from the Ghazni-Kulargu road, another mujahideen route goes northwest to Rawza. This is a mountain road, about 15km long, dirt, with no mines, and passes very close to a Government post north of Pajak. The Government soldiers do not trouble traffic on this road during the day, but are liable to shoot at vehicles at night.

Although Deh Yak and Zena Khan alaqadaris are located next to each other there is no road connecting them, which could be solved by a 3km road from Darakht area to Zena Khan. Presently to travel to Zena Khan it is necessary to go first to Ghazni centre, Jaghatu, Khwaja Omari and then Zena Khan.

MINES

- 10km from Dowlat Khan (Qalai Shadi) up to Tasang village there are anti tank mines planted by mujahideen along the road. The exact whereabouts of many of the mines are unknown because most of the mujahideen have been killed.
- Two karez between Qarezak and Adayell villages near Tasang had been mined but it is reported these have been cleared.
- Pressure mines are reported along sides of road 25km north of Rabat.
- Anti personnel mines have been planted in the mountains of Allah Koh about 5km west of Salman village. Ten mujahideen and about 170 animals have been killed by these mines.
- There are mines planted by Soviets around the Government post near Pajak, 6km towards Ghazni.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

Along the ridge of mountains behind Ramak there are eight mujahideen centres, each held by a different political party. The parties claim to have a reasonable working relationship although there are local differences. Almost all of the leaders are mullahs.

- Mullah Shafiq, Amir-i-Omumi for HIG. Suleiman Khel from Janabad village. Limited area of influence around Ramak.
- Qari Abdullah, s/o Mowlawi Abdul Qadir, Rani Khel from Janabad village. Supported by NIFA and SYF. He controlled the southern half of Deh Yak (4,000 families) but in January 1990, was reportedly under pressure from Qari Taj Mohammad (see Andar woleswali). There has been some conflict in this group over party affiliations. DCAR ref: People of Influence/Andar.

- Mahsom Khan, Harakat Mansoor, Musa Khel from Cahardewali, with his centre at Satani, between Rabat and Dowlat Khan. Well liked. Originally assistant to Mullah Kakah (now in Wana).
- Mowlawi Akhtar Mohammed, Amir-i-Omumi SYF, Tajik from Rabat village. Was with Harakat Mansoor before. Influential in Rabat area. One of his commanders is Eng Dost Mohd, SYF, Musa Khel, who is well respected. Afghanaid has worked with him.
- Amir Mohammad/Shahjang, with Ittehad, an Andar with influence now in Tasang, Laghawat and Pajak.
- In the Kundah area Toran Akhtar Mohammad, SYF, is influential both for family reasons and for his links with Professor Sayyaf.

Other groups and various parties also exist, i.e., Malem Keramuddin and Mowlawi Tokhi of HIG. There is no single mujahideen shura but some commanders such as Mowlawi Akhtar Mohammad of SYF and commanders of HIG are well unified. Five members from SYF (Mowlawi Akhtar Mohammad, Taj Mohammad (Deputy assistant to Akhtar Mohammad), Cdr Mowlawi Gul Mohammad, Eng Dost Mohammad (general commander) and Cdr Jumma Gul) sit on a shura with five members of HIG (Mowlawi Shafiq (amir), Malem Keramuddin (Mawen), Mowlawi Tookhi (general commander), Cdr Mir Sediqu and Cdr. M Abdullah). Serious problems are taken to a provincial shura.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There were no clinics here before the war.

- Lajnat-ul-Aghasa fund one clinic with one doctor, one nurse and two dispensers. Medicine and staff salaries are given by the committee as well as some contributions from SYF. The seriously sick must go to Pakistan for treatment.
- Freedom Medicine fund three clinics in this area.
- SCA support two clinics.
- AVICEN have trained two vaccinators from this area, who are currently supported by MSF. Both vaccinators belong to NIFA.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa support BHUs in Ramak and Rabat.

EDUCATION

The five schools existing prior to 1979 are no longer active and all but one (at Rabat) were completely destroyed. They were Ramak High school, Ibrahim Zai secondary, and the primary schools at Rabat, Sulaimanzai and Ebrahimzai (at Nazar Khan village).

Currently the following schools (madrassas) are functioning with the assistance of funding from different parties: Rabat (3); Ramak; Laghawat; Deh Yak; Tasang (2); Suleimanzai; Alam; Pajak; and Ebrahimzai. Muslim Aid support some schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- Afghanaid have an agricultural and karez cleaning programme in the Rabat area. This year they will send in 35 tons of Pak 81 (FAO programme) and distribute four seer of wheat to each farmer.
- AFRANE have worked with Qari Abdullah. Between 1986 and 1988 they provided the area with 36/40 pumps which are not in use due to the shortage of fuel. They now concentrate on karez cleaning. A proposal to improve a road in the area was cancelled due to local problems. In the spring of 1989 they were funded by UNHCR for irrigation, seed, fertilizer and agro chemical projects aimed at the development of crop production and the improvement of local living conditions. This year they will send in a total of 60 tons of Pak 81 to all of Ghazni.
- VITA have had a karez cleaning project in much the same area as Afghanaid. They distributed some oxen and sent in farm machinery through the 'Jehad-i-Shura', consisting of representatives from each village.
- Union Aid have worked with Qari Abdullah.
- Arab agencies have been known to assist the area with cash and wheat seed for mujahideen families.
- SCA are planning an agricultural programme here.

GELAN

Gelan is an alaqadari of Moqor in south Ghazni, with an area of 1,041 sq km. To the south is Nawa, in the east Dila (Paktika), in the north Moqor and Jaghori, and in the west Shahjui (Zabul). The alaqadari is bordered by mountains to the east and west. The centre is in Janda, on the Kabul-Kandahar highway.

Destruction has been minimal and many villages have remained intact throughout the war. A small percentage of houses in some larger villages, such as Shenki and Agha Jan, have been destroyed. More information is available from DCAR regarding the villages of Shenki, Agha Jan, Bala Heer, Purdel, Gari Qala, Hassan, Suja Ahmad, Ghundi, Lawang, and Alakh (ref:Villages/Gelan).

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government census for 1979 indicated a population of 30,798 and a population density of 29/sq km. A DCAR survey found no refugees from Gelan in Pakistan and DCAR teams in Gelan indicated that a very few families migrated to Quetta. The area is mainly inhabitated by the Taraki Ghilzais plus some from other tribes (Andar, Wardak, Kharoti and Suleiman Khel).

ECONOMY

Main sources of income are from trade, animal husbandry, and agriculture. Major crops are wheat, corn, barley, melon, grape, apple and apricot. Gelan has wide agricultural lands and even before 1978 the lack of water meant that abi land was cultivated on a three year rotation. Mainly dependent upon karez for irrigation, there have been further decreases in the water supply because many karez have not been maintained during the past ten years. Shenki and Agha Jan villages have been particularly affected.

BAZAARS

- The main bazaar is in Rasana village, with 250 shops and six restaurants currently open.
- Shenki bazaar has 12 shops.
- Agha Jan bazaar has 15 shops.
- Bala Heer bazaar has six shops.
- Purdel village has four shops which are supplied from Moqor, Ghazni and Pakistan.

There are a few shops is the villages of Gari Qala, Hassan, Suja Ahmad, Ghundi, Lawang and Alakh. There is no fuel supply.

BACKGROUND & SUMMARY

Ghazni Province encompasses a region of the southern mountains and foothills of the Hindu Kush where semi-desert gradually turns to desert and where villages are scattered along the rivers and their tributaries. There is a large open plain in the east and the Band-i-Sardeh lake and irrigation scheme are in the southeast. Bordering Ghazni are Zabul, Oruzgan, and Bamyan in the west, Wardak in the north, Paktia in the east and Paktika in the south. Estimates of size vary from 23,300 sq km. (Government, 1979) to 32,800 kq km (Adamec).

The Hazarajat is the name given to the mountainous area in central Afghanistan, mainly inhabited by Hazaras. In Ghazni, this includes the woleswalis of Jaghori, Malistan, Nawor, and large areas of Qarabagh, Jaghatu and Khwaja Omari.

Ghazni City, the capital, is overlooked by one of the most imposing forts in Afghanistan along with two tall minarets which date back to the Ghaznavid rulers. Ghazni was the royal city of the Ghaznavid empire (994-1160 AD) which, at its height, stretched from Persia through Afghanistan and Central Asia into Northern India. Excavations at the old city of Ghazni, north of the modern city, revealed a rich and flourishing Islamic court attracting 500 poets at its height, including the great mystical writer, Abdul Majid Majdud. Many still go to his mausoleum to pray. The tomb of Sultan Mahmud (998-1030 AD) is at Rawza, north of Ghazni City. Razed to the ground by Genghis Khan in 1221 AD, Ghazni's position on the major route through Kabul from the west and south has led to it often playing a key role in Afghanistan's history.

POPULATION

In 1979, the Government census indicated a population of 646,600 for Ghazni. DCAR survey of camps in Pakistan (May 1989) estimated 42,588 refugees from Ghazni, representing 1.6 percent of the total refugee population in Pakistan and 6.6 percent of the 1979 Government population estimates for Ghazni. According to the DCAR survey, the majority of refugees were in D.I.Khan (NWFP), Mianwali (Punjab) and Quetta and Zhob (Baluchistan).

Tajiks form a major portion of the population in the northern woleswalis of Khwaja Omari, northern Jaghatu, Deh Yak, Andar and Qarabagh. The Maco Khel (Durrani Pushtun) are in Khwaja Omari and the Jalozai in Waghaz. Ghilzai Pushtun are the dominant group in the centre and south. The Ghilzai Andar are in Andar, Deh Yak, Qarabagh and Giru, and their sub-tribe, the Suleiman Khel, in Deh Yak, Moqor and Waghaz (Ghazni centre). The Ghilzai Taraki are in Ab Band, Gelan, Moqor, and some in Giru. Other Ghilzai tribes are: Mir Khel and Girdar Khel in Zena Khan; Nasir and Khattack in Nawa; nomads in Andar and Qarabagh (but also migrating to the Hazarajat); some Kharoti in Giru. Hazaras are the dominant group in the west.

STORAGE
There is no godown, but Government offices and private houses are available for storage.

ROADS
- Janda, the alaqadari centre, is on the Kabul-Kandahar highway. The 30km of highway between Moqor bazaar and Janda is in very bad condition but is usable by any type of vehicle.
- There are dirt roads connecting all the villages of the alaqadari.

MINES
- It is believed there are mines along the sides of the Kabul-Kandahar highway.
- There are mines at Lashkarai bazaar.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
There is a military shura which solves local and military concerns. It includes the following members:
- A Manan Hybati, HIIA, Adam Khel, Lawang village.
- Habibullah, HIIA, Hassan Khel, Khatak village.
- Mohammad Taher, HIIA, Sàdu Khel, Wara village.
- Muslim Yar, HIM, Suleiman Khel, Raza village.
- Eng Jan Baz, HIG, Na Khel, Agha Jan village.
- Mul Habib, HIK, Na Khel, Shahmurad village.
- Daria Khan, HIG, Merk Khel, Shenki village.

Usher and Zakat is collected by the commanders and pays for madrassas and mujahideen expenses.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- IMC have one BHU in Rasana Bazaar with seven staff, including a doctor, head nurse, one dispenser, and a lab technician.

EDUCATION
Before the war the Government had schools in Rasana (middle school), Agha Jan (high school), Gari (primary School), Kochalo (primary school) and Jamgir (primary School). Early in the 1980's these schools closed through lack of funding from the Central Government. Local and party support for the following schools comes from the Usher and Zakat collections.
- One school at Shenki village.
- One madrassa in Hassan village. Supported by HIIA. Three teachers and 70 students.
- Suja Ahmad village has the Lawang madrassa supported by the local people. Five teachers and 100 students.

The following receive assistance from the AIG Education Centre:

- Agha Jan village has one school which was established by HIG. This school is from 1-4th grade, with four teachers and 60 students.
- Bala Heer village has one school with four classes.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

GHAZNI CENTRE

Ghazni centre consists of the area around Ghazni City and the wide valley of Waghaz, southwest of the City. Prior to 1953 Waghaz came under Jaghatu but, as it was near the centre of Ghazni, the people requested that it should be under Ghazni centre. In 1979 the Government claimed that Ghazni centre covered an area of 526 sq km. There are 59 large villages in the area around Ghazni and 44 in Waghaz.

Ghazni centre is bounded by Khwaja Omari to the northwest, Zena Khan to the northeast, Deh Yak to the east, Andar to the south and Jaghatu in the west. The Torgan mountains are to the north of Waghaz valley, with the hills of the Hazarajat in the west. The Kabul-Kandahar highway enters, in the north, from Wardak, and exits, in the south between Jaghatu and Andar. The old Kabul-Kandahar road crosses the new highway south of Ghazni City. Ghazni woleswali markaz is 2km west of the Provincial centre in Ghazni City. The Government controls both the Provincial and woleswali centres and has two large posts to the north and south of the City. DCAR estimated that the Government controls about 30 percent of the district, including about 42 villages. The northern post was held by the Soviets until 1989.

About 4,000 of the 7,600 of the houses around Ghazni were destroyed and approximately 30 percent of the houses in Waghaz were partially or completely destroyed. Houses are made of unburned brick, burned brick, clay, stone, timber and cement. Some timber is available in the villages and is also imported from the Torgan mountains, Jaghatu and Qarabagh. Those from Waghaz often purchase wood for windows and doors from the centre of Ghazni.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a total population of 74,291. The DCAR teams visiting the area estimated that a total of 8,500 families lived around Ghazni before the war of which about 3,200 moved to neighbouring areas and 780 migrated to Pakistan. From the Waghaz valley 210 families left for Pakistan and about 60 have returned since early 1989. As so many from Ghazni centre were internally displaced, a DCAR survey in May 1989 recorded less than 10 percent from that area in refugee camps in Pakistan.

Tajiks are the dominant ethnic group in Ghazni centre. In the Waghaz valley the two main tribes are Suleiman Khel and Jalozai, the former being the larger.

ECONOMY

The economy is based on agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry, with some carpet weaving in the Waghaz valley. Close proximity to the

Ghazni-Kandahar highway has facilitated commerce but also caused greater levels of destruction during the war.

Ghazni centre:
For many years, and even prior to 1978, there has been a vast amount of potential agricultural land not used due to lack of water. The land is irrigated by karez, streams, and water pumps. Some canals brought water to the Ghazni area from the Band-i-Sultan but where these crossed creeks they have sometimes been damaged by flooding. Fifteen karez out of 44 were not functioning at the time of the DCAR survey. Some villages have enough water to cultivate all of their land each year and in other areas, the shortage of water causes a two or three year planting rotation. There is one harvest per year. During the past few years, many farmers have not been able to grow enough food. Main crops are wheat, fodder, barley, maize and vegetables (onion, leek, and potatoes). Grapes, apricots, apples, mulberries and peaches are grown on 40 percent of the abi lands. The number of oxen has dropped during the past eleven years from about 1,100 to 110 pair. The number of tractors has risen during the same period from an estimated 15 to 35.

Waghaz valley:
Land is irrigated by karez, streams, and springs. Ten of the 70 karez and 50 springs have been completely destroyed and the remainder are partially filled due to lack of maintenance. Due to water shortages, the planting rotation is three years and there is one harvest per year. Main crops are wheat, peas, barley, maize, fodder, potatoes, leeks and onions. About eight percent of the land, especially the hilly regions, is covered with orchards of grapes, apples, apricots, almonds, and mulberries. The number of oxen has dropped during the past eleven years from about 900 to 120 pair. The number of tractors has risen during the same period from an estimated 5 to 24.

BAZAARS
There is a very large bazaar at Rawza which acts as a go-between to the 1,500 shops in the City and the mujahideen areas outside, such as Deh Yak. This bazaar is on the western side of the new Kabul-Kandahar highway north of the City. In Ghazni woleswali centre east of the City and in many of the villages there are just a few shops and people bring their supplies from either Ghazni City, Rawza or Pakistan.

In Waghaz there is a bazaar at Nani, straddling the Ghazni-Kandahar highway, consisting of 45 shops of which eight are active, and three hotels for travellers. There are single shops scattered around the neighbouring villages.

There are two diesel stations in Ghazni centre which are under the control of the Government. Currently the other areas are supplied with barrels

from Pakistan. There is no fuel station in Waghaz and fuel is purchased from Ghazni City or brought from Pakistan.

STORAGE

There are no storage facilities in the mujahideen held villages of Ghazni centre or Waghaz. There is a godown, controlled by the Government, in Ghazni woleswali markaz.

ROADS

- The new Kabul-Kandahar highway is paved and in good condition. It is a busy road used by busses, trading trucks and small vehicles. The distance from Ghazni City to the Wardak border is about 27km and from the City to Moqor in the south is about 100km. It is believed there are mines on either side of the highway and it is controlled by the Government up to the border with Khwaja Omari and to a few kilometres south of Ghazni City. For details of the mujahideen detour route to the west of the Ghazni City see Summary & Background:Roads.
- The road from Ghazni through Deh Yak to Kulargu in Paktia is about 55km long, gravelled and in good condition, and provides access to the road to Ramak and Rabat.
- Mujahideen traffic going east takes a new route from Rawza bazaar to Tasang in Deh Yak woleswali. This enables mujahideen to also reach Andar woleswali without passing through Ghazni City. See Deh Yak woleswali re. roads.
- The road from Ghazni to Band-i-Sardeh in Andar is about 40km long and was partly built by the Government and partly by the Soviets (20 years ago). It is gravelled, in good condition and continues on to Sharan in Paktika.
- From the north of Ghazni City there is a road westwards up into the mountains to Jaghatu-i-Ghazni that is about 35km long, dirt and in reasonable condition.
- The old Kabul-Kandahar road to the north links Ghazni City to Aliabad, Khwaja Omari centre, and the mujahideen detour routes westwards. Ghazni City to Aliabad is 15km. To the south it runs just inside the border of Andar woleswali after Nani and is used mainly by local traffic even though it is believed there are mines on either side of the road.

MINES

- There reportedly are mines along the sides of the Kabul-Kandahar highway, and the old inter-province road.
- There are some mines between Nani and Shidwal, possibly near Bangay.
- There reportedly are mines on the hillside by the former Soviet post at Pajak near Rawza, now held by the Government.
- There are mines around the Government post formerly held by Soviets to the north of Ghazni City.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

SYF, led by Mowlawi Nek Mohammad, is the most influential mujahideen party. There is no shura in the area.

Mowlawi Akhunzada Fakhrudin (NIFA) is the most influential commander in Waghaz valley. The general commander of this area is Mowlawi Za'afarani. Haji Mohammad (NIFA) is in southern Waghaz.

Mowlawi Gul Mohammad (NIFA) from Jaghatu, Qari Abdullah (NIFA/SYF) from Deh Yak and Qari Taj Mohammad (HIIA) of Andar also have influence in this district.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

Ghazni centre:

The following clinics can be found around Ghazni centre.

- Shaleez village clinic, sponsored by GAC with one doctor, two nurses and four dispensers. The assistance has been arranged by Cdr Jamaludin, SYF.
- A clinic in Asfandeh area has been sponsored since 1984 by Islamic Aid Health Centre (Dr Haqanni) with the support of Oxfam. The 11 trained health workers and two vets run a health education and vaccination programme.
- A clinic in Niazi village with two dispensers is sponsored by Lajnat-ul-Da'awa.
- A clinic in Urzu, supported by Arabs, with two trained health workers.
- A clinic in Keshk village, supported by an Arab agency, with one nurse.
- A clinic at the Toorgan front with one doctor and one dispenser, sponsored by Arabs.
- SCA support three clinics.
- AMI/MTA have trained two health workers for this area.

Waghaz:

- MSF have a hospital/clinic with surgical capacity and providing treatment for Pushtuns and Hazaras. MSF is working in conjunction with Islamic Aid Health Centre there and is training both Pushtun and Hazara nurses.
- SCA and UNICEF support one clinic with four nurses and two dispensers.
- Two vaccinators from MSH.

EDUCATION

Islamic Aid Health Centre, AIG Education centre and Lajnat-ul-Da'awa support the following madrassas around Ghazni: Keshk; Kulalan; Zargar; Qalati; Mushak; Asfandeh; Nooghai; Qarabaghi; Qulaghech; Urzoi-e-Payeen; Urzoi-e-Ulia; Shaleez; Deh Khudaidad; and Pirzada. In addition to outside assistance, the different parties use Usher and Zakat funds to pay the

teachers' salaries and expenses for these madrassas. The education curriculum is the same for all the madrassas and each has one headmaster and four teachers.

In Waghaz there are eight madrassas and 13 schools. The madrassas, each with 20-25 students and three teachers, are run by NIFA. The madrassas are in Surkhak, Kla Khel, Mian Too, Qala'a M Sediq, Chahar Deh, Naw Deh, Sher Wal, and Nek Zai. NIFA also support schools in Shamsher, Qala Abdullah, Talab Hussaini and Kulal. Muslim Aid support schools in Waghaz and around the centre.

There are schools supported by SCA in the villages of Shahzadagan, Surkhak, Qala Ahmad Khan and Khandaan. The AIG Education Centre support schools in Qala Jan Khan, Omar Wali Char Deh, Hussain Khel and Sayedwal.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- In Waghaz, AFRANE support the cleaning of 27 karez and have taken seven trucks with 1,200 bags of fertilizer for distribution to families. They have also given two tractors and one thresher to this area.

GIRU (KIRO)

Giru is an alaqadari in eastern Ghazni, with an area of 877 sq km. To the west is Qarabagh, to the southwest Ab Band, to the southeast Jani Khel and Katawaz in Paktika, to the east Yusuf Khel (Paktika) and to the north Andar. At an altitude of 2,200 to 2,300 metres, Giru has about 56 villages of which six are large.

Giru is set in the lower slopes and valleys of the Zirla Hills which rise from the east of the Ghazni plain. Villages, tending to be small, are scattered around the bare hills and are found only where there is a water source whether spring, irrigation canal or karez.

The area is fairly remote and has been relatively directly unaffected by the war. About 150 houses remain completely destroyed, but others have been rebuilt. The houses are made from stone, clay, unburned brick and timber. Some cement and glass is also used. Timber is imported from Qarabagh district and wood for carpentry from Paktia.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government census for 1979 indicated a population of 15,593. With a population density of 18/sq km, Giru is the fifth most sparcely populated district in Ghazni. A DCAR survey in May 1989 found no refugees from Giru in Pakistan, but DCAR teams visiting the area during the fall of 1989, indicated that about 50 families went to Pakistan as refugees and 300 were internally displaced in Zormat (Paktia). A number of the latter have recently returned. The main tribes are Ghilzais (Andar and some Kharoti and Taraki).

ECONOMY

Principal income is derived from agriculture, including fruit, and from animal husbandry. Some families supplement their income by making carpets. The main crops grown are wheat, fodder, barley, tobacco, sugarbeet and some vegetables (cucumbers, carrots, onions, leeks and potatoes). Melons and water melons are also grown and there are orchards of grapes, apricots, apples, peaches and almonds. There is generally a single crop each year. Before 1978 the abi lands were planted in a two year rotation due to shortage of water.

Giru is a dry area but due to the development of the Band-i-Sardeh much more land is capable of cultivation. In recent years the water flow from the Band-i-Sardeh has dropped (for more information contact DCAR ref: People of Influence:Andar & Giru). Karez form another important water source and due to lack of maintenance during the last ten years, of the 115 karez in Giru 20 are dry, 45 carry 40 percent of their original capacity and the remainder carry 80 percent. Local people estimate that the yearly harvest in the district has dropped by 60 percent due to lack of water.

There has been conflict over the irrigated farm area extending into Giru from the Band-i-Sardeh in Andar.

It is estimated that the number of pair of oxen was reduced from 1,000 in 1978 to 20 in 1989 and that the number of tractors has increased from five in 1978 to 25 in 1989.

BAZAARS

The only bazaar here is in the centre of the alaqadari. There were 50 shops which have been completely destroyed. There are other small shops scattered around the villages. People also go to Moqor bazaar.

STORAGE

There are no godowns in this alaqadari.

ROADS

- The road from Giru centre to Band-i-Sardeh is about 45km long and is blocked due to mines between Qala-i-Abdullah and Ghund-i-Khawaja Noor. Vehicles make a detour at this point.
- The road from Giru to Must in Katawaz is about 50km long and its packed-earth surface is severely rutted due to lack of maintenance. This road is blocked due to mines for 20km between Sherkhel and Must villages and there is a detour.
- The road from Giru to Musakhel in Qarabagh is about 25km long, is severely rutted and difficult for vehicles.

MINES

There are mines on the Giru to Katawaz and Giru to Qarabagh roads as detailed above.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There are three shuras in Giru involving military, executive and general matters. For a full list of participants contact DCAR (ref: People of Influence/Giru). The major party is NIFA.

- Mowlawi Muhibullah Mowazen Bilali (NIFA), Pushtun from the Andar tribe, is the Amir-i-Omumi for Giru. His sub commanders are M. Hasham, Kul Khan and A. Habib. Reportedly has a somewhat difficult relationship with Qari Taj Mohammad. Graduated from Noorul Madrassa in Ghazni and was a prayer leader in a local mosque before the war. Was with Mowlawi Nasrullah Mansoor at the beginning of the war, then with HIM, and finally with NIFA.
- HIG have a group of 20 mujahideen under Kafil.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There was a 45 bed hospital in Giru alaqadari centre before the war. The hospital building has been partially destroyed and has been utilized as a mujahideen central office.

- SCA have a mobile clinic.

EDUCATION

The following schools existed before the war but have been completely destroyed by mujahideen because Government troops had used them: Giru Centre middle school; Batoor primary school; Shahal primary school; Melmi middle; Nakhel primary school; Boora Lag (Jambar Sattar) primary school; Shekhu primary school; Jar Kuhna primary school.

The Badam Front (NIFA) supports the following madrassas: Sarajul; Zia-ul-Madrassa; Mussa Khel; Sahal. The first two madrassas have five teachers and the others one. Mirza (Haidary) school was previously supported by the Badam Front and is now supported by the AIG Education Centre.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

Afrane has centres in Panah and Battur. They have delivered four water pumps to the area and plan to supply seed, including Bezostaya, for the next spring planting.

The Niazis, once an exceedingly powerful tribe in the Shilgar area of Ghazni, have been scattered due to feuds with the Andars and to their area being too small to support them. They moved eastwards in the direction of the Indus as far as Mianwali where their descendants still live. Niazis remaining in Ghazni are usually nomads and are chiefly camel breeders.

Ghazni is one of the traditional summer camping ground of nomads, particularly the regions to the west and south, the Hazarajat, and between Gardez and the centre.

ECONOMY

Agriculture forms the basis for the economy of the area although there are some significant bazaars in Ghazni. The most active bazaar at Moqor consists of 400 shops and is on a major trading route where German, Japanese, Russian and Pakistani goods are exchanged. Jaghori is a gateway into the Hazarajat and the bazaar activity there has expanded enormously during the past decade. Angoori bazaar had 100 shops in 1978 and now has 800. Angoori bazaar was known for its export trade in sheepskins and woollen goods but this has decreased since 1979. Sang-i-Masha bazaar has increased to 750 shops and Ghojur to 400. The large bazaars at Shanedeh and Mardane in Malistan provide work for Hazara mechanics and those who can repair electronic goods. Hazaras often buy old cars in Kabul and take them to those bazaars for repair.

The main crops in Ghazni are wheat, barley and maize. Wheat is often a major crop on lalmi lands and grain from Moqor woleswali had previously been exported to Kabul and Kandahar. According to the latest ASA report the average farm size is 32 jeribs. ASA also claim that the agriculture here has suffered some of the worst effects of the war, with numbers of oxen available falling dramatically. This has, however, had the effect of increasing the number of tractors being used. Among farmers growing irrigated wheat in 1978, an estimated 10 percent hired tractors and in 1987 this had risen to 55 percent. For barley cultivation, the percentage of farmers hiring tractors had risen as high as 80 percent in 1987. In some areas (Rabat in Deh Yak and Zena Khan) people have traditionally used donkeys for ploughing because there has not been sufficient winter fodder for oxen.

Water is a precious resource in Ghazni. The water table is fed by the snow melt from the mountains at the end of spring and beginning of summer. The lowest precipitation is c400 mm/year. In the spring it rains regularly, in summer sometimes and autumn is the driest season. Karez supply most of the water for irrigation. In Andar woleswali, there is a large irrigation project based on the Band-i-Sardeh dam. Parts of Khwaja Omari, Deh Yak and Ghazni Centre have received water from the smaller dam of Band-i-Sultan in Wardak.

Even before 1978 there was a shortage of water for irrigation and people planted abi land on a three year rotation. In many areas, however, there is now less water available as many karez are blocked due to lack of

JAGHATU

Jaghatu, in central Ghazni, covers 1,285 sq km and consists of three valleys separated by rugged mountains. To the north is Khwaja Omari, to the east Ghazni, to the south Andar and Qarabagh and to the west Nawor. Adamec states there are 294 villages in the woleswali. The woleswali centre, Jaghatu-i-Ghazni, is in Khowgiani valley.

DCAR estimated 5,000 houses in Jaghatu, with levels of destruction varying between 10-60 percent. Fifty percent of the destroyed houses have reportedly been rebuilt. Houses are made of stone, unburned brick, clay and timber, all of which are available locally. Wood for carpentry is imported from Paktia and cement and glass are brought from Ghazni centre.

It is reported that Khowgiani valley has suffered from severe destruction and that most of the houses and much of the agricultural infrastructure, particularly the irrigation systems, have been destroyed. Roads are also in poor condition. Although this area witnessed fierce fighting due to its proximity to Ghazni City, there are apparently few internal or external refugees.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The Government census for 1979 indicated a total population of 51,700. A DCAR survey in Pakistan estimated about 1,100 refugees from Jaghatu. DCAR teams visiting the area in the fall of 1989 estimated that there were 7,000 families of which about 300 had migrated to Pakistan and about 200 had moved to neighbouring mountainous areas.

Tajiks are the main ethnic group in the north. Hazaras occupy the southern area of the woleswali, which belongs to the Hazarajat. Pushtun Khowgianis inhabit Khowgiani valley.

ECONOMY

Major income sources are from agricultural products (including some fruit) and animal husbandry. Timber for the framework of houses is exported to other districts. Some of the local people make carpets, socks, gloves and blankets.

There is one harvest a year and about a third of the land is abi. Around four percent of the abi land is used for orchards of apples, grapes, apricots, almonds, mulberries and plums. The main crops grown are wheat, barley, fodder, shakhal (a grain for animals) and, in some areas with enough water, maize. Vegetables grown include onions, potatoes and leeks. The land, even prior to 1978, was planted in rotation, usually every two years. Small amounts of water come from the mountains and shortage of water is common. The level of destruction in Khowgiani valley has been such that the people are now unable to grow enough food.

Most of the land is irrigated from karez and it is estimated that 60 percent of the 180 karez in the woleswali are not functioning and that the remainder require cleaning. According to the DCAR team visiting the area in 1989, there was an estimated reduction of oxen from 2,500 in 1978 to 150 in 1989 and an increase in tractors from two to ten during the same period.

BAZAARS

All 80 of the shops in the woleswali centre have been destroyed and there are one or two shops in each village. There are no fuel stations in this district and fuel is brought in barrels from Pakistan.

STORAGE

There is no godown in the area. The old woleswali godown built of mud and cement has been completely destroyed.

ROADS

- The road for Jaghatu starts in the north of Ghazni City on the old Kabul-Kandahar road, passes through the centre of Jaghatu woleswali, and continues to Nawor district. The total length of this road up to Kotali Reg (Sand Pass) is about 40km. It has a gravel surface which is deeply rutted due to lack of maintenance during the last eleven years. This road is also blocked due to mines planted by the mujahideen from 8km from the centre of Ghazni to Char Qala.
- The Waghaz tertiary route starts from the Jaghatu road at Dehaji village and connects with Waghaz. The total length of this road is 35km and its surface is packed earth. It is in very poor condition.
- The Torgan road branches from the Waghaz road and runs to Torgan village. This road is 20km and continues on to Nawor. It is an earth road and is in very poor condition.

MINES

There are mines on the Ghazni to Jaghatu road, see above.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

- NIFA is the major party in this woleswali and their main commander is Gul Mohammad from the Sopanzi sub-tribe of the Khowgiani, based in Khowgiani, principally a Pushtun area. He has received agricultural assistance from NGOs.
- A small group of Hazaras support HIG under Cdr Saed Qasem, and they work together with Gul Mohammad.
- In Torgan valley the main commander is M. Amin, and the Amir-i-Omumi Dr Shah Jihan. Both are Hazara (HIIA). Their subcommanders are:

Jan Ali, Hazara, in Torgan valley; Nazari in Shaik; S. A. Wahid Nehzo who is the military commander and based in Kakrak valley; S. Javid of Binisang. There is some infighting between this group and HIG, particularly between Jan Ali and Cdr. Saed Qasem.
- Dr. Causer, HIG, has 80 mujahideen from different tribes with a base in the Torgan mountains.
- Cdr Nek Mohammad, SYF in Ghazni Centre, is also influential here.

There are two shuras in the area, one for elders (social matters) and the other for commanders (military). A list of participants in these shuras and other information is available from DCAR ref:People of Influence/ Jaghatu.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There were two hospitals here before the war, the Central Hospital and the Deh Kada, both completely destroyed.

Reports in Peshawar (including ACBAR database) state that NGOs are assisting as follows:
- GAC support two clinics in this area, one in Khowgiani valley and the other in Torgan valley (under Mowlawi Nek Mohammad).
- SCA support two hospitals and two clinics.
- Freedom Medicine support four clinics and plan a fifth.
- IMC support one clinic.
- MTA support one clinic, and AMI/MTA have trained two health workers.
- MSF support one clinic.
- MSH support an outpatient centre.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa support a clinic.
- MDM have a medical programme.
- NCA had a clinic.

EDUCATION

The following schools existed before the war and have been destroyed: Deh Eisa High School; Mirza Khel Middle School; Khosa Primary School; Khwaja Khel Primary School; Qala-e-Sayed Halim Primary School; Sheikh Agah Primary School; Qala-e-Surkh-e-Hakim Abad Primary School; Qala-e-Qazi Primary School; Char Qala Primary School; Siah Gird Primary School.

There are a number of different madrassas receiving funding from various sources, including Muslim Aid:
- Husnulmadares in Deh Eisa, Khwaja Omaran in Qalandar Khel and Darul Uloom-e-Sanai in Qala-e-Qazi are madrassas supplied with books and teachers' salaries by the AIG Education Centre.
- Imam Abu Hanifa madrassa has a dormitory where 150 students stay and study. The expenses are paid by the front led by Mowlawi Gul Mohd.
- The madrassas of Shahid Mowlawi Baz Mohd in Qala Khel village, Char Qala, Deh Mullah, Mirza Khel, Sayed Alam, Khwaja Khel, Sheikh Agah,

Khasha, Qala'a-e-Surkh, Kuhna Deh and Roobah are supported by the different fronts of their areas.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- VITA have a karez cleaning programme in Jaghatu and have reportedly supplied a tractor and thresher to Cdr. Gul Mohd (NIFA).
- In 1988 NCA had an agricultural assistance programme including karez cleaning and the provision of oxen and seed.
- GAC built a warehouse six kilometres west of Jaghatu at Mirza Kheln next to the site of a former school.

JAGHORI

Jaghori, a mountainous woleswali belonging to the Hazarajat, covers 1,855 sq km in southwest Ghazni. It is one of the coldest areas of Afghanistan. People live in small and narrow valleys and on a few plains (Angoori, Hotqol, and Zerak). Jaghori has about 127 villages and the main villages are: Sang-i-Masha (woleswali centre); Angoori; Kharkush; Almetu; Luman; Shashpar. To the east is Qarabagh and Moqor, to the southeast Gelan, and Shahjui and Arghandab (Zabul), to the west Dai Chupan (Zabul) and to the north Nawor and Malistan.

The Sang-i-Masha River has tributaries in Shashper, Kamarak, Almeto and Sharzaidah valleys and then flows through Sang-i-Masha, Baba and Echah valleys before crossing into Zabul where it is called the Arghandab River.

Jaghori was never fully under Government control. Woleswali headquarters were captured by the mujahideen in 1979 and a Government post in Luman has been controlled by the mujahideen since 1985. Bombardments were limited, there was little destruction, and all the damage incurred has been repaired.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census population estimates were 99,100. According to the DCAR Origins Survey (June 1989), 600 refugees from Jaghori were living in Pakistan. Other estimates during 1989 indicate a current population of 150,000, with 10 percent emigration (mostly to Iran) and one percent displaced internally.

The majority of the population are Hazaras and Hazara Sadats. There are four tribes of the Hazara in the district: Aitah, Baghocheri, Ezdari and Gari. There have been disputes between the local people and Kochis from the west, who spend the summer here and reportedly damage the lalmi crops.

ECONOMY

This is an area of wide disparities in wealth, from the rich who have made a considerable livelihood based upon the large bazaar in Jaghori to those who eke a living on the sparse mountain slopes. There has been a seasonal migration of labourers from this area to Iran for many years. During the Iran-Iraq war many financed their families by fighting alongside the Iranians. A number remained in Iran, either as labourers or to attend Islamic colleges. Besides agriculture, the other forms of income are raising livestock, trade, transportation and handicrafts.

Agricultural land is limited in this mountainous area and although all of it is farmed, the crops grown supply about 60 percent of the local needs. Farms are small holdings of about six jeribs. Cultivation is from September to October and the crop is harvested at the end of the first month of summer. The main crops on irrigated land are wheat (80 percent of the crop), barley (five percent), animal fodder and pulses. Due to drought and lack of snow, cultivation of lalmi land has decreased by 10 percent and the yield by almost 75 percent. Crops grown on the lalmi land are mainly wheat with some pea. Potatoes are grown as a cash crop. Before the drought, farmers grew turnip and carrots but now grow onion and tomato instead. Leek, cucumber and pumpkin are grown for home consumption. Animal manure, previously used for fertilizer, is now needed for fuel and the land remains unfertilized. Most farmers cannot afford either the cost of fertilizer or the cost of transporting it.

Different areas have been affected in varying degrees by the war, shortage of snow and rainfall, and the debilitation of water sources. In Bosahed valley the crop yield decreased by almost 60 percent and in Almeto by 2.4 percent. Maskah valley currently has the biggest yield per hectare and Dahmardah the lowest.

There are orchards of apricot, mulberry, apple, almond, and peach, plus grapes in the markaz and there are many orchards in Sang-i-Masha, Maskah and Hotqol. Fruit tree planting in Muhaseren valley has increased by over 177 percent. Apple scab is common throughout the district and fire blight affects fruit trees in many places. The natural forests have all been plundered for firewood and this is said to be affecting the weather.

Tractors had been used for cultivation, but petrol is now too expensive. There are reportedly 50 tractors in the district. Few oxen are available and most people use donkeys for ploughing. Animal husbandry is not as common as elsewhere in the region and the number of cattle has decreased during the past decade, replaced by goats. The most common form of transport is by foot or donkey.

Water sources are from the rivers, karez and springs. Land on the mountain and hill slopes are irrigated from the rivers, and the land in the plains by karez. In the Hotqol area 90 percent of the land is irrigated by karez. The condition of the canals is relatively good, but the karez require cleaning and it is estimated that the harvests in the district have dropped by 45 percent in the past ten years. Only 20 percent of the agricultural land is lalmi of which about 40 percent is now farmed. There has been an estimated 60 percent decrease in the snowfall in the past decade, although there was very heavy snowfall in the winter of 1989-1990. The accumulative effect of drought and lack of agricultural inputs in the past ten years have led to a severe shortage of food by the end of 1989 and the cost of wheat rose to Afs 1,500/kg.

Prior to 1979 handicrafts in this district included rugs, blankets, sweaters and embroidery, with only surplus production being sold. The production of some of these handicrafts has suffered from the lack of wool and the import of cheap clothes from the west.

BAZAARS

Jaghori is a gateway into the Hazarajat from Kandahar and Pakistan and bazaar activity has expanded enormously. All Pakistani items have been transported to Jaghori for the northern and central areas of Afghanistan. Angoori bazaar, in particular, exports sheepskins to other provinces and to Pakistan. The wealthy families there have trading links with Kabul and Pakistan.

- Angoori bazaar had 100 shops before the war and now has 800, including vehicle mechanical workshops.
- Ghojur Bazaar has expanded from 50 to 400 shops.
- Sang-i-Masha bazaar has expanded from 100 to 750 shops.

The number of shops at Luman decreased in the past decade from 34 to 10. Hotqol, with no shops ten years ago, now has 90. There are several other bazaars in this district.

All goods are available in the bazaars, at a price. They are supplied from Pakistan and Kabul. Jaghori is closer to Pakistan than Behsud (Wardak) and Lalwa Surjangar (Ghor), helping to keep wheat prices low.

STORAGE

There are no storage facilities.

ROADS

Jaghori provides an important connection between the routes from Pakistan and Malistan and Nawor. Most of the roads are suitable only for jeeps.

- The main route into Jaghori from the west is through Gelan. The road leaves the Kabul-Kandahar highway at Janda, passes through Lashkari (Gelan) and into Jaghori near Hotqor bazaar and Angoori. This is a gravel road, six metres wide, which continues to Sare Luman. There was a report of a Pushtun commander stopping supplies reaching Jaghori. See DCAR ref. Jaghori/roads.
- There is a dirt road from Sare Luman in the east, through Sang-i-Masha and to Malistan. There has been some effort to repair the road but further work is required. Distances are approximately: Sare Luman to Sang-i-Masha 25km; Sang-i-Masha to Shanedeh 35km; approximately 61km from Lashkari to Sang-i-Masha via Sare Luman.
- From Sare Luman there is a gravel road to Qarabagh. Qarabagh to Sang-i-Masha is approximately 60km.
- From Angoori, when travelling to Sare Luman, there is a mujahideen route heading northeast from Chanber to Sang-i-Masha. This was

built to provide access between Qarabagh and Gelan during the war.
- Between Luman and Sang-i-Masha one road goes north from Ghojur into Nawor.
- From Sang-i-Masha there is a road going south to Zabul. This is three metres wide and suitable for lightweight trucks and pick-ups.

MINES
- There are anti personnel mines for two square kilometres around the old Government post at Luman, near Sare Luman.
- Along roadsides from Qomagh (Zerak) to Chiljwali, close to Sang-i-Masha.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
Politics in the district tend to be on a Hazara tribal basis. Political groups include Nuhzat, Nasr, S.Pasdaran, Jabha-i-Motahed, Dawat, HIM and HIG (Hazara). There can be rivalry between the groups. ASA report that there is currently a conflict between pro and anti Khomeini Hazaras.

Local commanders include:
- Abozar, Pato tribe, provincial Cdr of Nasr.
- Wasiq, Hazara from Luman village, Luman district leader for Nuhzat party. A mullah before the war.
- Sadiqi, Lokhak village, Angoori district leader for Jabha-i-Motahed.
- Ibrahim Abaasi, Pato district leader for HIG.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Prior to the war there was a fifteen bed hospital which closed when the communists took power and is currently used as an office by the Nasr party. The building is in need of repair and has no medical equipment or personnel. Those who can afford to travel go to Kabul for treatment.

- LEPCO/MSF have a hospital in Angoori.
- MSF also have a clinic with X-ray facilities, laboratories and surgical capacity at Cohledjas village which, since Soviet withdrawal, is poorly located. The former translator is now in charge. The surrounding population are Hazaras.
- SCA support three clinics and one hospital.
- INDOORS are building a large brick clinic/hospital at Sang-i-Masha which will be finished by the end of 1989.
- AVICEN support two vaccinators in this region, one with Nasr and the other with Jabha-e-Milli.
- Freedom Medicine support one clinic.
- MSH have a medical clinic at Angoori.

EDUCATION

Although this area is very poor, the population is recognized to be more modern and educated than in other parts of the Hazarajat. There were boys high schools before the war at Angoori and Sang-i-Masha and one for girls at Sang-i-Masha. All the buildings have been damaged but the schools are operating, with boys now being educated at the former girls high school. The high school at Sang-i-Masha was reopened by the Nuhzat party but the building is in poor condition. There also were 15 other schools. Six of these have been completely destroyed, two are used as boys schools, one (the former girls school at Angoori) is used as the boys school library, one never had a building, and the remaining are repairable.

Schools in the area provide education for only ten percent of the potential students. In Zerak valley there is a co-educational primary school with 21 girl students. There is a secondary school which was started with Iranian money and funding has now stopped. A middle school in the Kharkush area is in need of funding. SCA (AEC) support schools in the area.

In Jaghori there are many qualified people, previously living in Kabul, who have returned rather than leave Afghanistan. ARC have completed a skills survey (education, experience and location).

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- ARC work in the centre of Jaghori and have their base in Sang-i-Masha bazaar. They have been working in this area, through a shura, since 1988 and have agricultural (including seed multiplication), horticultural, irrigation and veterinary programmes.
- SCA have an agricultural, horticultural, veterinary, traction and agricultural training programme.
- The Norwegian Refugee Council give support here including medical aid.

KHWAJA OMARI

Khwaja Omari, in northern Ghazni, is a mountainous woleswali with two low lying valleys on the western fringe of the Hazarajat. Most of the villages are located on the slopes of the Barakat mountains which run from north to south, (where the mujahideen had the majority of their bases). There are also some villages on the plains. Nawor is to the west of this woleswali, Sayedabad and Jaghatu in Wardak to the north, Zena Khan to the east, Ghazni to the south, and Jaghatu (Ghazni) to the southwest.

Khwaja Omari, prior to 1978, was an alaqadari. It has about 35 villages of which 10 are large. The most important villages are Aliabad (the woleswali centre), Tormai, Deh Haji and Qala Now. Levels of destruction are reported to be about 25-30 percent in some areas. Some people have begun rebuilding their homes.

DCAR has more detailed information available regarding the villages of Abdul Salam, Qalai Kohna, Utman Khel, Taqa Doze, Deh Haji, Nawdy, Aliabad, Tormai, Naw Abad, Gudala Kandahari, Deh Darath, Deh Akasi, and Deh Nehal (ref:Villages/Khwaja Omari).

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Adamec estimated the population between 4,580 and 9,456. The main ethnic group is the Hazara and there are also some Tajik and Pushtuns. Possibly no more than ten families migrated to Pakistan but a number of others went to neighbouring areas as internal refugees. It is reported they have all returned. AVICEN have population figures. Most of the Pushtuns are Ghilzai, particularly of the Suleiman Khel, and there are also the Maco Khel of the Durrani tribal group.

ECONOMY

The economy of the woleswali depends on farming and animal husbandry. Wheat is grown on lalmi land, and the other crops are barley, corn, potatoes, apples, apricots, peaches and grapes. Plum and other fruit trees are being destroyed by disease (surkhak, chechak, moore paida and moore sherea). Local people are requesting supplies of a pesticide called 'melatine'. People generally plough by donkey due to the high price of oxen. There are some oxen and tractors available.

This district had plentiful supplies of water previously. In the west the land was irrigated from karez and from streams coming down from the mountains. In the east, in addition to karez, several areas received water from the Band-i-Sultan in Wardak to the north. This supply of water has diminished in past years. Many karez also need cleaning. A large number of villages report that now only 25-30 percent of their land is under cultivation due to lack of water or traction, causing food shortages.

maintenance or damaged by bombardment, as in Zena Khan. In the northern woleswalis of Khwaja Omari, Zena Khan, Ghazni centre and in some parts of Qarabagh there is insufficient water for subsistance farming.

In some areas, such as Andar, water pumps were introduced and appear to have affected the water table. AFRANE sent in a hydrologist in 1989 and it was reported that many pumps were no longer used due to lack of fuel.

Families in some places (including Deh Yak and Jaghori) lost a major source of income after 1979. The export of handicrafts such as long coats, woollen goods, jackets, and waistcoats made from sheepskins has ceased due to lack of raw materials, manpower and export capabilities.

Andar is the only woleswali in Ghazni with a price control system, supported by Qari Taj Mohammad. Prices in the bazaars of other districts depend on the amount available and their proximity to the source. Hence the cost of basic commodities, which are brought in from Pakistan, are usually lower in Andar than in Moqor or Gelan.

Many men from Ghazni have gone to work, often as labourers, in Arab countries and Iran as part of a traditional economic migration. The Hazaras fought alongside Iranians in the war against Iraq and thus earned money for their families and some have stayed on to study.

ROADS

- The new Kabul-Kandahar highway is paved and in good condition. It is a busy road used by busses, trading trucks and small vehicles. The distance from Ghazni City to Wardak border is about 27km and from the City to Moqor in the south is some 100km. It is believed there are mines on either side of the highway. As it is controlled by the Government up to the border with Khwaja Omari and to a few kilometres south of Ghazni City, mujahideen bypass it in that area. Since early 1989 the mujahideen have used the remaining portions of this road.
- The old Kabul-Kandahar highway meanders back and forth across the new highway throughout much of Ghazni and is mainly used by local traffic. In the north it leaves the new highway just after the Wardak border and goes westwards linking much of Khwaja Omari with Ghazni City where it crosses the new highway. South of Ghazni City it cuts through Andar woleswali while the new highway runs through Waghaz in the west. The old road then crosses the new again to run through Qarabagh woleswali centre. After that the old road disappears under the new. Like the new highway, it is believed there are mines along the sides of the road in many areas.
- Mujahideen traffic leaves the old Kabul-Kandahar road just south of Nunbuja in Khwaja Omari and goes westwards on a gravel road to the Barakat area. It is in good condition and there are no mines. It then changes to a moderately good dirt road traversing the Khowgiani area of Jaghatu to reach Waghaz. Estimated distance from Aliabad to Khowgiani is 30km and a further 40km to reach the Kabul-Kandahar

BAZAARS

The woleswali centre has nine open shops. There is no other bazaar and each village has two to three shops serving the local population. Most basic commodities come from Pakistan. There is no fuel supply.

STORAGE

There is no godown in this district.

ROADS

- To the east of Aliabad the old Kabul-Kandahar road connects this woleswali to Ghazni City and to Wardak. This road, in good condition, joins the new highway some kilometres before the Wardak border. Busses, trading trucks and light vehicles use the old road to travel through Ghazni City. The Government controls the area in the north of Ghazni centre woleswali.
- Mujahideen traffic leaves the old Kabul-Kandahar road just south of Nunbuja and goes westwards on a gravel road to the Barakat area. It is in good condition and there are no mines. It then changes to a moderately good dirt road traversing the Khowgiani area to reach Waghaz. Estimated distance from Aliabad to Khowgiani is 30km and a further 40km to reach the Kabul-Kandahar highway in northern Qarabagh. From Waghaz there are many routes across the dasht to the Kabul-Kandahar highway.
- There is a dirt road connecting Aliabad to the south with Nunbuja on the highway, and to the north along a meandering route to Wardak. The northern section can only be used by four-wheel drive vehicles. Aliabad to Ghazni City is about 15km.
- There is another dirt road, about 30km long, opened up by the mujahideen, which connects Aliabad with Zena Khan, crossing both the old and new Kabul-Kandahar highways.
- There are dirt roads connecting all the villages in the woleswali.

MINES

The only area where there are reports of mines is in the west of the woleswali in the Barakat mountains where there is a mujahideen centre.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The military shura, with limited influence, includes the following commanders:

- Mowlawi Haji Mohammad, HIIA, from Barakat village.
- Sayed Sardar Alemi, Shura Ittefaq, Khwaja Miri.
- Mowlawi Ahmad Jan, HIK, Khwaja Ab.

- Matiullah, HIG, Qalai Naw Char Qala.
- Haji Reiss of Tormai village, plays chess continually, is a friend of Zahir Shah and is well respected.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
- AVICEN have trained two vaccinators for this region, one is supported by them and a second by MDM.
- Freedom Medicine support one clinic.
- IMC support one clinic with two dispensers in Utman Khel. SNI are constructing the clinic.
- SCA support one clinic
- Lajnat-al-Da'awa have a BHU at Rasheedan.

EDUCATION
- Utman Khel village has one madrassa of eight classes, 12 teachers and 300 students and reportedly receives no outside help. The teachers receive no regular salaries but are intermittently supported by the local commander and people. Local families are constructing the school building themselves and are hampered by the expense.
- Deh Haji village has one primary school with 200 students and six teachers. The teachers receive no salary but are assisted by the local population.
- Nawdy village has one primary school with three classes, 135 students and four teachers. The teachers receive no salary.
- Aliabad village has two primary schools in mosques with 240 students in each (other estimates state 80 in each). Each school has a headmaster and two teachers. They are supported by the AIG Education Centre.
- Tormai village has one primary school with a headmaster and three teachers. Salaries are paid by the local people.
- Deh Darath village has one madrassa with three teachers and 60 students, supported by the local population.
- Deh Nehal village has one school with one headmaster, three teachers and 60 students supported by JIA.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
- NCA had an agricultural programme and currently only deliver cash for food.
- VITA work through a shura with representatives from HIM, HIG, SYF, NIFA and the Shura Ittefaq. The shura members are principally Tajik, though Pushtuns are represented. They have also supplied two tractors.
- AFRANE are investigating the possibility of starting a research farm but face problems regarding shortage of water.

MALISTAN (MALESTAN)

Malistan woleswali in the west of Ghazni, is part of the Hazarajat and covers 1,930 sq km. It is a mountainous area with snow covering the higher ground for four months each year. There are two long valleys running from the northeast to the southwest, connected by a shorter valley to the south, in which the woleswali centre, Maradane, is situated. To the east is Jaghori, to the north Nawor, to the west Ajrestan in Oruzgan, and to the south Dai Chupan in Zabul. Malistan has about 141 villages of which about 80 are large.

There are few large villages in the long valley to the west. In the eastern valley there are several major centres, including the large bazaars at Shanedeh, La'alchak, and Makank. In the south are Deba and Nawdeh, on one of the roads into Oruzgan. Maradane is on the road to Ajrestan.

Malistan was taken over by the mujahideen in 1979, on the second anniversary of the Saur Coup. There has been very limited direct destruction from the war but the area has suffered from neglect. The 100 or so houses which were destroyed have been rebuilt, although there is still some evidence of the aerial bombing in 1979.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Government census estimates for population in 1979 were 45,400. Migration from this area has been minimal, with about 100 families emigrating to Pakistan and Iran. Others went to Kabul although some of the internally displaced have returned. The predominant tribe is Hazara, with some Qizilbash and Hazara Sadat.

ECONOMY

The main occupations in Malistan are agriculture and animal husbandry. During the past few years there has been a considerable increase in the size of the main bazaars at Shanedeh and Maradane. As tensions rose between the Hazaras and the Pushtuns in Moqor and Qarabagh, Hazaras worked on their own supply route into Malistan via Jaghatu and Nawor. At first they used pack animals but in the last three years they constructed a dirt road, used by all types of vehicles. In the last year a number of Hazaras have moved back into the area to work in vehicle and electronic goods workshops. Some Hazaras buy old cars in Kabul, bring them to Malistan to be repaired and then sell them. Some families supplement their income by weaving gillems.

About 80 percent of the land is abi. There is one crop per year and main crops grown are wheat, barley, potatoes, animal fodder and soya beans. There are some orchards. According to GAF, approximately 60 percent of the pre-war agricultural land is currently cultivated, due to lack of fertilizer, agrochecmicals and equipment. There is also a shortage of

water and this area now faces the same severe shortage of food existing in other parts of the Hazarajat. Local seeds are generally sown and animal manure is commonly used as fertilizer. Traction is by oxen and reportedly there are two tractors in Malistan.

Canals, springs and karez are used for irrigation. Where there are many streams, canals are built to run parallel with them to draw water up to the fields. These streams are cleaned every year but dams feeding the canals have been damaged, thus restricting the supply of water to fields. In areas where there are few streams, springs and karez are used, particularly at Matronak, Balarsson, Bouloghra, and Bourla. Some of the karez have been completely filled, and others are only partly functioning, reducing the amounts of water for irrigation.

Prior to the war the government was working on a building for use for an agricultural project. This was 30 percent completed but has now been abandoned.

BAZAARS

- Maradane was the main bazaar before 1978. All 150 shops were destroyed but have been rebuilt. There are now 80 shops and many are in metal containers. There are vehicle mechanic shops.
- There is a bazaar at Shanedeh with 100 shops before the war and now 120. Here it is possible to repair electrical items (radios, tape recorders etc.) as well as vehicles, engines and other machines. Welding is possible and the boring of engines. A wide range of goods are available.
- The Qul-i-Adam bazaar at Pul-i-Odgi also grew during the war to 40 shops.
- Makank Bazaar has grown from about 10-15 (pre-war) to 50 shops.

All necessary items are available in the above bazaars, particularly Shanedeh. These bazaars are supplied from Pakistan and Kabul.

STORAGE

There are no storage facilities here. People construct underground storage facilities in their compounds.

ROADS

- From Shanedeh there is a dirt road heading east into Jaghori woleswali and at Luman Sare, joining a gravel road. This road curves through Jaghori, beginning in the north at Qarabagh and ending at Janda in Gelan on the Kabul-Kandahar highway. Due to the tensions between Hazaras and Pushtuns in the area, this road is not a well travelled

route into Malistan. Distances are approximately: Shanedeh to Sare Luman 65km; Sare Luman to Qarabagh 60km; and Sare Luman to Janda 70km.

- A road from Shanedeh goes to Nawor via Gilu and Qal'eh ye Khushl and on to Jaghatu. Approximate distances are: Shanedeh to Gilu 45km; Gilu to Qal'eh ye Kushl 35km; and Qal'eh ye Kushl to Jaghatu-i-Ghazni 35km. This became a major Hazara mujahideen route during the war (including from Pakistan) because the Pushtuns in the Jaghatu area were on good terms with the Hazaras. It was only open to pack animals until about three years ago when a dirt road was constructed, good enough for all types of vehicles.
- There is a dirt road going south from Shanedeh and then turning westward to Maradane. This continues to Ajrestan in Oruzgan.
- From Maradane another dirt road heads south to Nawdeh and on to Oruzgan.

All the roads in Malistan are unpaved, seasonally affected by floods and snow, and require regular repair. There are two high passes between Jaghori and Malistan at Quaichighu and Teerghanak.

MINES

No mines have been reported in this area.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

There is a shura of local leaders in Shanedeh, where the parties are situated. This shura was started in 1984 and deals with military, social and regional affairs. It includes the following commanders: Mohammad Ibrahim Rizai (President) from Dala village; Mohammad Haider (Deputy President) of Nawdeh village; Ali Hassan Akberi from Maradane village; Mohammad Hashim Mirzai of Balakshan village; Toran Jan Ali (Nasr), who graduated from a military college before the war and was a military officer; Mamoor Sarwar (HIG), Rabat village who has a BA education and was a civil officer before the war.

East of Malistan there is fighting between HIG and a coalition of pro Khomeini Shi'a parties - S. Pasdaran, Nasr and Nuhzat. There is no other fighting in this area. The mullahs are very influential here.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There was no hospital in the area. Work on a hospital at Shanedeh was 70 percent complete in 1979. It was later completed and used as offices by the parties of Nasr, S. Pasdaran and Nuhzat.

Prior to the war there was a health centre operating in a rented house. Serious cases are treated in Kabul or Ghazni centre and mujahideen families go to Pakistan for treatment.

- AVICEN support two vaccinators, one with NIFA and the other with Shura Ittefaq.
- MSH have recently sent a doctor and medical supplies.
- LEPCO have a leprosy centre at Bawa (near Shanedeh) and linked to satellite facilities. Funded by WHO.

According to GAF, one of the main health concerns in this area is the high number of recent miscarriages and women dying in childbirth. Such cases are attended by traditional midwives.

EDUCATION

Prior to 1978 there was a high school in the Maradane area but this building was destroyed. There were middle schools in Shanedeh, Makank, Sabzak, Pashi, Sheerdagh and Dala and primary schools in Suka, Nawdeh, Seezdara, Maradane (for girls) and La'alchak (for girls). These school buildings have been completely destroyed except those at Sabzak and Maradane and the building at Shanedeh, 80 percent destroyed. There are currently two primary schools at Sabzak and Makank. At Sang-i-Masha there are two high schools, three secondary and five primary schools, all active.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- GAF have an agricultural programme in the villages of Pasha Khana, Soka Naizr, Qul-i-Adam, Abda na Godal and Sher Bagh (Sheerdagh). In spring 1989 they provided 17.5 tons of local seed brought in Quetta.
- The Dutch Committee have done some veterinary work, and animal vaccination.
- ARC surveyed the area in 1989. They believe that the area is suitable for animal husbandry.

This area was not visited by the DCAR team and the information was gathered in Peshawar.

MOQOR (MUKUR)

Moqor's position on the route between Kabul, Kandahar, Quetta and Karachi has made it an important trading centre. This woleswali covers an area of 815 sq km, dominated by the Zarkashan mountain 8km north of the centre, Moqor. Moqor has about 80 villages of which 14 are large. To the west is Jaghori, to the southwest Gelan, to the southeast Kila, to the east Ab Band and to the north Qarabagh. The centre is about 84 miles from Ghazni and 70 miles from Qalat.

Moqor centre was developed as a logistics base when the Kabul-Kandahar highway was built with American funding. The centre was later taken over by the Soviets and transformed into a garrison, with many facilities including a helipad. Moqor centre was evacuated by the Government and Soviets in 1988 and since then has been referred to by the Government as 'a non-military zone in order to facilitate the return of the refugees'. Different mujahideen groups have taken control of various buildings and installations. Moqor as a whole has suffered little destruction and the buildings in the centre are in relatively good repair.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Government census estimates for 1979 population are 25,300. The DCAR Origins Survey estimated that 7,000 refugees from Moqor were living in Pakistan in June, 1989. However, current population assessments indicate that most of the people are still living in Moqor, with the majority in the woleswali centre and a further concentration in villages to the northeast of the centre. The main tribe is Ghilzai Taraki with a few other Ghilzai sub-tribes in Moqor centre. In the north are Jaghur Hazara on the fringe of the Hazarajat. For more information about Hazara and Pushtuns see DCAR ref: Tribes/Moqor and Qarabagh.

About 30 percent of the Tarakis are nomads with winter quarters in Kushlak (Kandahar), moving back to Moqor in the Spring. Many were exiled by Nadir Shah Afshari (ruled c1731-1746 AD), going to Daghestan (USSR) and to Turkey to settle.

ECONOMY

The economy is based on trading and agriculture. Moqor bazaar has grown considerably in the past few years especially now that the mujahideen can use it freely.

The agricultural land is mainly around Moqor centre. Wheat, grown on lalmi land, was exported to places such as Kabul and Kandahar. Barley and corn are also cultivated. There is usually one harvest each year. Before the war improved seeds were reportedly used, but with no increase in the harvest, and local seeds are now used. Some of the farmers use DAP and urea fertilizer brought from Pakistan, but the cost is very high. Prior to 1978 abi land was cultivated on a three year rotation basis due to water

shortages. Karez are the main form of irrigation and they have not been cleaned for many years. The high cost of fuel and further water shortages are also affecting agriculture in the area. The villagers have attempted to clean the karez but have apparently stopped due to lack of tools and the high cost. Tractors are available.

BAZAARS

There are now over 400 shops functioning in the woleswali centre, many of the new ones in metal containers. People come from neighbouring districts to shop. A wide range of goods are available, including those from Germany and Russia along with Afghan products such as carpets. Traders bring basic commodities, including drugs, from Pakistan and take back electronic goods etc from Germany, Japan and Russia. Busses and trucks are also available for rent. There are five pharmacies. There is no main store for fuel and it is imported in barrels from Pakistan.

STORAGE

There is one godown of 50mx15m in the centre of the woleswali. There is also one building which has been used for the distribution of wheat. Both buildings are under the control of JIA.

ROADS

- The paved Kabul-Kandahar highway is in relatively good condition except for the section between Moqor and Janda in Gelan woleswali. It is believed there are mines along the sides of the road to Gelan. In some parts of the highway it is possible to drive up to 120 km/hour. It is about 100km to Ghazni City.
- The Moqor-Gomal (Paktika) road through Dila is mainly dirt and 50km long. This road joins the Kabul-Kandahar highway about 10km north of Moqor bazaar. Moqor to Dila in good weather takes three hours to drive.

MINES

- About 5km to the north of the woleswali centre, anti personnel (pressure and trip-wire) mines have been planted around the Government posts, the Government ammunition depot and the garrison.
- There are anti tank mines near Darya Khan bridge.
- It is believed there are mines along the highway between Moqor and Janda.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

NIFA is the major party of the woleswali and Akhtar Mohammad is the main commander for the area. A shura was established some time ago by HIG,

but as they were not from the area, it was disbanded by Akhtar Mohd. The elders of the area do not apparently wield great influence.

- Akhtar Mohd (Yawal), NIFA, is from Sekech village and has 20 villages under his influence.
- Haji Mohammad Fazal, NIFA, from Berani village influences 18 villages.
- Saleh Mohammad, NIFA, from Sabnum influences three villages.
- Sher Khan, JIA, from Gadakhel village influences two villages.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
Prior to 1978 there was a Government hospital and clinic in the woleswali. NIFA has taken over the hospital building in the woleswali centre and has two doctors there but it is lacking in facilities and is run as a first aid centre. There are two BHUs operated by HIG and HIM in the outlying areas.

- AVICEN support one vaccinator.
- AIME support a clinic with one medical student and two nurses.
- Freedom Medicine support one clinic.
- MCI support one clinic.
- MSH support two clinics.
- SCA support four health facilities.
- Lajnat-al-Da'awa support one BHU.

EDUCATION
The government high school and primary school are still intact but not functioning through lack of funds.

There are five primary schools supported by different parties: two with NIFA; one with JIA; one with HIM; and one with HIG.
- SCA support two primary schools.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
AFRANE and NCA are supporting the Moqor Reconstruction Committee which has begun a small programme.

NAWA

Nawa is a woleswali in the far south of Ghazni comprising 2,554 sq km. To the east is Wazakhwa (Paktika), to the northeast Dila (Paktika), to the northwest Gelan, to the west Shahjoi (Zabul) and to the south Shinkai and Shamulzai, both in Zabul. Nawa has about 53 villages, of which ten are large. This district lies in a semi mountainous region, but has sufficient agricultural land.

The Government left the woleswali centre (Nawa) in early 1989, retaining a Government post in the Sarakoli area. This was the home of Taraki, and it was his nephew, Khair Mohammad, who continued as the Commander of the Government post. The mujahideen have controlled this post since early October 1989.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census estimated the population at 17,150 and with a population density of 7/sq km, this is the least populated district in Ghazni. The DCAR Origins Survey estimated 3,880 refugees in Pakistan from Nawa in May 1989. According to VITA, 60 percent of the population are living as refugees in Pakistan.

The people are mostly nomads who, by tradition, spend the summer in Nawa and the winter in Pakistan. The Ghilzai Taraki were nomadic but have settled in Nawa and have become the main tribe there. Ghilzai Nasirs have also settled in the district.

ECONOMY

The main source of livelihood in Nawa is raising sheep and goats. Camels are also reared for transportation. Agriculture is not extensive and corn and wheat are grown for consumption. There are some fruit gardens where almonds and grapes are grown although reportedly the almond trees are diseased. Tractors and oxen are said to be available.

BAZAARS

The old bazaar still exists in the alaqadari centre and trade continues.

STORAGE

There was no store in the woleswali before 1978. There are some houses which could be used as stores.

ROADS

- There is a dirt road connecting Nawa woleswali centre to the Kabul-Kandahar highway. This road splits into two before the highway, one joining the highway at Janda in Gelan woleswali, and the other reaching it further north, 15km south of Moqor bazaar. The road from

highway in northern Qarabagh. From Waghaz there are many routes across the dasht to the Kabul-Kandahar highway. Traffic for the Hazarajat goes from Khowgiani through Jaghatu-i-Ghazni and on into Nawor.

- In the east the mujahideen use routes north and south of Ghazni. From the north they now leave the Kabul-Kandahar highway at Rawza, just north of Ghazni City, and go southeast for 15km to Tasang in Deh Yak woleswali. This provides connections to Andar woleswali, and Paktia and Paktika and thence to Pakistan. Going south, from Deh Yak, the mujahideen have opened up a short cut (10-12km) from Tasang to the Ghazni-Sardeh road in Andar. From there they go to Giru and back to the Kabul-Kandahar highway.
- In Andar there are a network of roads which came into existence 20 years ago when the Russians began work on the Band-i-Sardeh and agricultural extension. These include the main Ghazni to Sardeh road which goes on to Sharan in Paktika, and the Sardeh to Giru road. From Giru there is a dirt road to Katawaz in Paktika.
- There are road links into the Hazarajat area of Nawor, Malistan and Jaghori from both Jaghatu in the north and Qarabagh and Janda (in Gelan) in the south. Hazara mujahideen traffic usually enter from Jaghatu. The route through Janda is well used but sometimes supplies to the Hazarajat are held up by Pushtun commanders.

See the respective woleswalis for more information.

POLITICAL SITUATION

Prior to 1978 there was a famous madrassa, Noorul Madrassa, near Nani in the south of Ghazni Centre. Mowlawi Abdul Qadir was the head of the Noorul Madrassa which was supported by Mohd Ibrahim (Ziaul-Masquir Mujadiddi), the uncle of Sigmatullah Mujadiddi. Pupils at this madrassa included Mowlawi Qadir's son, Qari Abdullah, as well as Mowlawi Nasrullah Mansoor and Qari Taj Mohammad. Mowlawi Mansoor now has his own Harakat party which is supported from Iran. Qari Abdullah and Qari Taj Mohammad are commanders in Ghazni Province, the former in Deh Yak and the latter in Andar.

There are two Pushtun shuras in the north of Ghazni, one provincial and the other between several provinces. The provincial shura meets almost monthly and includes the following commanders: Mowlawi Nek Mohammad (SYF) of Ghazni centre; Mowlawi Gul Mohammad (HIIA) of Jaghatu; Haji Mohammad (NIFA) from southern Waghaz; Mowlawi Fakhruddin and Mowlawi Za'afranni (NIFA) of Waghaz; Qari Taj Mohammad (HIIA) of Andar; and Abdul Rehman (NIFA) from Qarabagh. This shura regularly meets with commanders particularly from Paktika and Paktia. These are Mowlawi Arsala (NIFA), Cdr. Farid (SYF), Cdr Abdul Rahim (JIA)and Cdr Khalid (HIG) from Paktika, and Cdr Mansoor and Cdr Jalaluddin (HIK) from Paktia. They are usually joined by Mowlawi Sherin (JIA) from Wardak.

There are Hazara shuras in Jaghori and Malistan and these are covered in the district reports for those areas.

Janda to Nawa has been damaged by flooding and bombing in some places and one bridge is broken.
- From Nawa there is a dirt road continuing on through southern Paktika to Kandahar.
- Dirt tracks and roads connect the various villages of the woleswali.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

According to VITA, the important party is HIM with commander Mullah Ali Mohammad. Other influential commanders are: Cdr Abdul Salam (SYF) and Cdr Mullah Reiss-ul-Haq (HIK), whose influence also extends into Zabul. A local shura, with two representatives from each party including the nomads, discusses local decisions.

EDUCATION

There is one madrassa in this district.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- Freedom Medicine support two clinics
- IMC support one clinic which they plan to upgrade to an hospital in 1990.
- MCI support one clinic.
- SCA support one clinic and one hospital.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- VITA have karez cleaning programmes here with HIM and NIFA.

The DCAR team was unable to visit the area and this information was collected in Peshawar.

NAWOR (NAWAR)

A mountainous, rather barren woleswali in the far north of Ghazni, Nawor covers an area of 5,816 sq km. Shahristan (Oruzgan) and Waras (Bamyan) are to the west, Behsud (Wardak) to the north, Khwaja Omari and Jaghatu to the east and Qarabagh, Jaghori and Malistan to the south. Nawor has about 282 villages of which about 100 are large. The woleswali centre is Doabi, in the southwest.

Sixty to sixty-five percent of Nawor is mountainous with snow on the ground for up to seven months per year. Bleak and infertile in many places, Nawor has long been an exceptionally poor area. Sar Ab and Qolyaqol valleys are reported to be more fertile than many other areas in Nawor. Destruction is minimal, but the war has damaged Nawor economically. Nawor and other parts of the Hazarajat have suffered several years of drought and by early 1990 the price of wheat was around Afs 1,500/kg. ARC reported that the situation here was desperate.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics for 1979 indicate a population of 54,173 and with a population density of 9/sq km, Nawor is the second least densely populated district in Ghazni. A DCAR survey (May 1989) indicated there were 120 refugees from Nawor in Pakistan and other estimates have indicated fewer than seven percent of the total population. People left for Iran during late 1989 and early 1990 due to food shortages.

The principal inhabitants are Hazara and Hazara Sadat, speaking Dari. The main population centres are Doabi, Katuk-i-Sabzab, Yakshi Kalan, Char Chesma, Pasquol, Jaman, Alaw Dani, Nawor, Banwad and Barjgee.

ECONOMY

Most of the people are poor farmers or labourers, with many of the latter being available. The population does not have large flocks and each family generally has one pair of oxen for traction and some dairy cows.

All the agricultural land was cultivated during the war and usually provides one crop a year. Wheat, barley and some baquli (a type of lentil) are the major crops. There is more lalmi land than irrigated. Traditional agricultural methods are used and few people have tractors. The land can be relatively productive and generally produces enough for the local people. In good years from some areas there is enough grain to export to the neighbouring districts of Dai Mirdad and Behsud in Wardak, and to Jaghori.

The main lalmi areas are Kurula, Slabznala and Qaracha. These areas can

be watered by digging wells. Most of the irrigated land, however, is dependent upon karez and most of them have not been cleaned for the past ten years. There has been a shortfall in water. Fewer crops have been grown due to these factors, but also partly because the men were away fighting and because there have been interparty tensions between two Hazara Shi'a groups. Local seed and animal manure for fertilizer are commonly used. Poplar and willow trees are grown for timber in the flatter areas of the mountains.

BAZAARS

- Doabi bazaar has 25 shops which were destroyed and have been reconstructed.
- Katuk-i-Sabzab bazaar, in the Khawat area, was built during the war and has 12 shops.
- Gilu, near the border with Malistan, has become a serai with several hotels and shops.

Doabi and Katuk-i-Sabzab bazaars are within a two to three hours drive of each other. Diesel is available in bazaars but not in large quantities. There is no fuel station.

STORAGE

A godown (c50x12x3m) in Doabi was built by the Government and used for the storage of wheat. The building is currently not used and needs repair, especially the doors and windows.

ROADS

- Two roads enter the plains in the northwest of Nawor from Behsud woleswali in Wardak. They run either side of the Koh-i-Khabzar (mountain) and head south linking up at the northern end of the Nawor dasht. One road then skirts the western edge of the dasht to reach Qal'eh ye Kushl. From Qal'eh ye Kushl via either of these roads to the border with Wardak is about 70km. It is about 55km from Qal'eh ye Kushl to Doabi.
- Just south of Koh-i-Khabzar there are dirt roads linking these routes to Doabi, the woleswali centre. From Doabi to the Wardak border via either route is about 25km.
- Two roads enter through the mountains from Jaghatu - one from Jaghatu-i-Ghazni and the other further north. These roads meet near Talab-i-Beygom in the central valley of the mountains of Nawor which follows the River Yusof. From Talab-i-Beygom the road goes west to Qal'eh ye Kushl. Qal'eh ye Kushl to Jaghatu-i-Ghazni is about 35km.
- From Qal'eh ye Kushl a road heads south along the edge of the Nawor dasht to Baraki. From there it turns north, still skirting the dasht, to Gilu. The distance from Qal'eh ye Kushl to Gilu is approximately 35km. From Gilu there is a road into Malistan to Shanedeh, and another to Jaghori.

These are all dirt roads and in reasonable condition. Vehicles travel on

them at about 10-15km/hour. Although the main route into Nawor is through Jaghatu, mujahideen also reach northern Nawor from Pakistan by travelling via Parachinar (Pakistan), through Chak and Dai Mirdad in Wardak, onto Behsud 1 and then south through Markaz-i-Behsud to the Doabi area.

MINES
No mines are reported.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
This area is predominantly Shura Ittefaq led by Saed Jaglan. Other parties present include HIM and Nasr. At present Saed Jaglan is reported to have gained supremacy over Nasr, leading to a decrease in the interparty tension marking the area for many years.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
In Doabi, before the war, there was a 20-22 bed hospital without the ability or capacity to serve the people in the woleswali. Currently there is no clinic and there are only some first aid posts, so patients are taken to Tang-i-Sayedan or Behsud in Wardak, and to Jaghori. The following support or have trained health workers in the district: AVICEN (one vaccinator); AMI (trained one health worker); Freedom Medicine; IMC; MSH.

EDUCATION
There was an high school in Chah Asp-i-Banwad, one primary school at Qarnala and five middle schools in the district before the war. The buildings of four of these schools have been destroyed and three others need repairing. The quality of the education here was not particularly good, and was low in comparison to other woleswalis, due to lack of interest on the part of the Government and to the poverty of the people.

- There are three madrassas up to 6th grade and four up to fourth grade and they are reportedly supported by the AIG Education Centre.
- In the Qolyaqol valley is an old Ayatollah who has studied with Khoy and Kohmeini in Najaf and who returned to start his madrassa over 15 years ago. This is now a para-military institution.
- SCA support a primary school.

The local population have requested assistance with schooling.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
Reportedly no assistance has been received during the war.

The DCAR team was unable to visit this district and this information was collected in Peshawar.

QARABAGH (KARABAGH)

Qarabagh, a woleswali in central Ghazni, covers an estimated area of 1,799 sq km. To the west is Jaghori, to the north Nawor and Jaghatu, to the east Andar and Giru, and to the south Ab Band and Moqor. Qarabagh has about 371 villages, of which 33 are large. To the west and south of the woleswali there are deserts and no rivers. Around Qarabagh centre the water supply from karez is plentiful. There are plains to the south and east, and mountains to the north and west.

Tensions between the Shi'a Hazaras and the Sunni Pushtuns have intensified during the past ten years and the clashes between the groups have caused most of the destruction in the district, particularly at Qarachah and Zardaio villages. These tensions erupted as recently as September 1989 and it was reported that Hazaras living near the woleswali centre moved to other Hazara areas. For further information contact DCAR (ref: Tribes/Moqor & Qarabagh).

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

The 1979 Government census indicated a population of 78,400. A DCAR survey estimated (May 1989) that there were 12,200 refugees from Qarabagh in Pakistan, but DCAR teams surveying the area indicated that only a few Pushtun families left as refugees.

The main ethnic groups are the Hazara Sadats and Pushtuns, with some Tajiks. The western half of the district forms part of the Hazarajat and the principal Hazara tribes living there are the Mohammad Khowja and Char Dasta. The Mohammad Khowja live in the northeast and centre while the Char Dasta are in the mountain valleys to the west and northwest. There are also Mohammad Khowja in Jaghori district. There are two Pushtun tribes, the Dabtani (nomads) and the Andar and they live in the east of the woleswali in the areas bordering Andar, Giru and Ab Band.

ECONOMY

The economy of this area depends on agriculture, animal husbandry and fruit. Some timber (poplar) is exported, and rug making is quite important although handicraft production has not been as significant as in Jaghori. Women knit woollen clothes for use in the home.

About 75 percent of the agricultural land is abi and there is usually one harvest a year. Land on the foothills of the mountains is mainly watered from springs and land on the plains is irrigated from karez. Wheat makes up 80 percent of the irrigated production. Barley is another major crop and is often grown for fodder along with clover. Some maize is grown, as well as leeks, onions and potatoes. Vegetables are now grown more for local consumption, as the war has disturbed the marketing system. Villagers use local seed. The main bazaar has been damaged and it is difficult to acquire sufficient DAP and urea from Pakistan.

Much of the fertile lalmi land is not used, partly due to local disputes between the Pushtuns and the Hazaras and partly by the war. The lalmi land has also been affected by lack of rainfall.

Apricot and apple orchards are common. Grapes are popular on the plains, with some walnut, cherry and peach. Almonds are traditionally grown but now the trees are full of diseases and pests.

Much of the irrigated land on the plains was planted on a two year rotation due to lack of water, whereas land on the foothills was planted every year. Of the 243 karez in the district, 37 are now not functioning and 93 only partially working due to lack of maintenance. Abi land is therefore planted on a three to four year rotation instead and not enough food can be grown. The water level in the karez has also been affected by the reduction in the snow and rainfall over the past years. Tractors are more readily available than oxen but the high cost of hiring them can preclude their use.

BAZAARS

- There are 200 shops (and three restaurants) in Qarabagh centre. None of these shops were destroyed but only 100 are currently active. All goods including food, medicine, petrol and diesel, and household items are available. There are four pharmacies with medicine brought from Pakistan. Eighty new shops are in the process of being built. The three serais have, however, been destroyed.
- The bazaar at Askarkot beside the Ghazni-Kandahar highway has 70 shops, completely destroyed. The local people had partially completed rebuilding 15-20 shops in late 1989.
- Deh Razi Tamaki bazaar had 22 shops in 1979 and 41 in 1989.
- Ali Abad Tamaki bazaar had no shops in 1979 and 30 in 1989.

There is no fuel station in this district and fuel is either bought in Ghazni centre or imported from Pakistan in barrels.

STORAGE

There is a godown of 50mx15m in the centre of the woleswali. There is another building which has been used for the distribution of wheat and could be used for a store.

ROADS

- The new Kabul-Kandahar highway bypasses the woleswali centre in the west, running from north to south through the district. The old Kabul-Kandahar road still passes through Qarabagh centre linking up with the new highway at Mushaki in the north and near Kashi in the south. Traffic for Qarabagh centre, however, usually remains on the new highway until it reaches a small bazaar 10km south of Mushaki. It then follows a short dirt road into Qarabagh centre. Ghazni City to Mushaki is 40km.

- From the same bazaar on the highway there is a dirt road heading east and linking up with another dirt road which leaves the highway near Kashi. This road goes on to Barakala and then turns northwards to Giru. No mines are reported and it is in moderate condition. The distance from the highway to Giru is about 25km. From Giru there is a road to Sardeh in Andar woleswali.
- From Mushaki there is a good, 25km dirt road with no mines, up to Giru.
- From Qarabagh centre there is a good gravel road which goes westwards through the dasht and into the hills to Luman Sare in Jaghori woleswali. This road then curves to the southwest and rejoins the main highway at Janda (Gelan). From Luman Sare there are roads to Malistan and Nawor (see Jaghori woleswali). Qarabagh to Luman Sare is about 60km, and Luman Sare to Janda is 70km.
- In the north of the woleswali a mujahideen road heads northwest into Waghaz and Khowgiani and through the Barakat hills into Khwaja Omari. This is a major mujahideen route to bypass Ghazni City (see Summary & Background).

MINES

It is believed there are mines along the sides of the main highway.

- On Zarakashan mountain, the grazing lands of Zardala and Barla villages are affected by mines.
- The Qarabagh to Luman (Jaghori) road is badly damaged by mines at Baghootar, Zardalo pass, Yaghlats plain, Sarewaeqa and Luman pass.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

The major Pushtun party in this woleswali is NIFA. They hold their own shura consisting of representatives from the Andar and Lor tribes. The representatives of NIFA are loosely aligned against the other Pusthun parties in the area, of which HIG is the strongest. Amin Wardak from Jaghatu, Wardak, is also well known and respected here. SCA have worked with a shura representing the different parties in the area. No one in this district collects Usher and Zakat. Major Pushtun commanders include:

- Mowlawi Abd-u-Rehman (Andar), from Sheraki village, is the military NIFA Amir-i-Omumi. His deputy is Mullah Baz Gul of the Lor tribe.
- Mowlawi Faqir, HIM, from Malang Khel village.
- Eng Nawab, HIG, from Godaly village.
- Haji Abdul Salam, HIK, from Gameshak village.
- Mowlawi Abdul Hakim, JIA.

The principal people on the NIFA shura along with Mowlawi Abd-u-Rehman and Mullah Baz Gul are: Khalifa Saheb A Hikm, Andar, the Amir-i-Omumi of the shura; Haji Kamaldin, Andar, assistant to Khalifa Hikm; Mowlawi Bahadur Khan, Andar, shura chief administrator; and two shura judges, A. Mateen (Andar) and Abdul Jalil.

The major Hazara parties are S. Pasdaran, Dawat, HIM, Nasr and Nuhzat. Their main commanders include:

- Sabari of Tamaki valley, district leader for S.Pasdaran
- Salimi of the Naiqala tribe, from Deh Bakhshi village, district commander for S.Pasdaran
- Awhidi of the Qoliaqol tribe, Qala Karim village, district commander of S. Pasdaran.
- Sheikh Faiaz, of the Sang-i-Masha tribe, Judri village, district commander of Nuhzat.
- Khudadad Arfani, of the Sang-i-Masha tribe, Dolanah village, district commander of Nasr.

For most of the war the Hazara and Pushtun parties collaborated well but this broke down early in 1989 and fighting occurred in the Pushtun and Hazara areas just north of the woleswali centre. This led to the exodus of Hazaras from the small enclave they inhabited directly north of the woleswali centre. For more information concerning this see DCAR ref:Tribes/Moqor & Qarabagh.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

There is a shortage of basic medical facilities in the district and the main health problems include chicken pox, measles, TB and polio. There was one small clinic in the district prior to 1978.

- SCA support two clinics.
- Freedom Medicine have one clinic at Qarabagh.
- The Al-Beeroni clinic in the centre of Qarabagh is supplied by MSH through NIFA and is held in the high school building.
- NIFA supply a clinic with two nurses in Qalandar Khel.
- NIFA have a vaccination clinic in Eisu Khel.
- MCI have an outpatient centre.
- AVICEN support two Hazara vaccinators in this area.
- AMI/MTA trained a health worker for this area.
- Lajnat-ul-Da'awa support a BHU.

EDUCATION

Educational facilities were less developed in Qarabagh than in Jaghori prior to 1978. In the Pushtun area NIFA have turned the Government school into a madrassa and they have nine other madrassas in the woleswali. HIG have one madrassa. Several schools are supported by Muslim Aid. The AIG Education Centre support six madrassas in this woleswali, each with five to six teachers. They are Hashimi, Sediqia, Furqani, Faizia, Omari, and Haqani. SCA support two primary schools and one secondary school.

In the Hazara areas there were ten schools prior to the war, one a high school. Five school buildings have been damaged but could be repaired. Two have been destroyed, and two others never had a building. The school building at Chamber in Naiqala valley is occupied by the Nasr party.

At present there are two primary schools functioning in the Hazara area, both in Naiqala valley, one supported by SCA and Nasr and the other by S.Pasdaran.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

- The Swedish Committee have begun karez repair work in this district.
- DACAAR have a field crop programme. In the autumn of 1989 they plan a traction programme and a distribution of 450 tons of urea and DAP fertilizer in 30 villages. They also have two tons of Bezostaya wheat for seed multiplication. DACAAR have cleaned 15 karez and plan to work on a canal there. DACAAR hope to start construction of a dam at Sadullah.
- SCA had an emergency food programme with WFP here in 1989 to assist those displaced by the Pushtun/Hazara conflict.
- SCF(USA) have cleaned 36 karez and have sent in one tractor and five tons of Bezostaya seed with fertilizer for seed multiplication. They also have an income generation programme.

ZENA KHAN (ZANA KHAN)

Zena Khan, an alaqadari under Khwaja Omari woleswli, is a small valley with a pass leading from Ghazni into Kharwar (Logar). There are mountains to the east, northeast, and southeast and low hills in the centre. There are about 34 villages. Zena Khan covers about 254 sq km, with Khwaja Omari to the west, Sayedabad (Wardak) to the north, Charkh (Logar) to the north and east, Deh Yak to the south, and Ghazni to the southwest. Must Khel, the alaqadari centre, is about 45km from the centre of Khawaja Omari and was controlled by the Government until their withdrawal in early 1989.

Destruction varies but in many places is not too serious. The DCAR team at UNHCR have surveys covering the villages of Gidar Khel, Bayanai, Purdel, Farid, Rabat Khel, Durkhan, Alam Khel, Mulayan Dadu and Must Khel.

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

According to Government Statistics of 1979 the alaqadari has a total population of 7,219 with a population density of 28/sq km. Less than 5 percent of the population left the area as internal refugees, and most of them have returned in the last one or two years. A number of men from this area have gone to work in Arab countries as labourers. The main tribal groups are Ghilzai Mir Khel (Wardak) and Girdar Khel.

ECONOMY

Most of the people are occupied with animal husbandry (particularly sheep) and agriculture, the latter being conducted on a local, traditional system. Donkeys are mostly used for ploughing and many people would find it difficult to provide fodder for oxen during the winter. The cost of oxen is high although some are available occasionally. In October 1989 the few tractors in the area could be rented at Afs 1,000/hr.

Before 1978 this area was self sufficient in food. Normally, on the higher land irrigated from karez, abi land was cultivated on a three year rotation basis. The karez, however, have been damaged by bombardment and now, due to lack of water, the farmers are unable to grow enough. In some villages, including Purdel, only 12 percent of the abi land is under culivation each year. Dadu, Gudaly, Zark and Kuti Khel villages are irrigated by the Zena Khan dam, near the alaqadari centre. There is a lot of lalmi land in the district on which wheat is grown. The other major crops are barley, corn and sometimes potatoes and most of these are consumed locally. Local seed is used.

BAZAARS

The only bazaar is at Rabat Khel, with ten shops open out of the 16 before 1978. Goods are brought from Pakistan and Ghazni centre to these shops. Other villages have only one or two shops.

AREAS OF NGO ACTIVITY
Agencies working in Ghazni Province include AIME, Afghanaid, AFRANE, AMI, ARC, AVICEN, DACAAR, DCA, Freedom Medicine, GAC, GAF, HCI, Islamic Aid Health Centre, IMC, Lajnat-ul-Aghasa, Lajnat-ul-Da'awa, LEPCO, MSF, MDM, MSH, MTA, NCA, Norwegian Refugee Council/Norwegian Church Aid, Oxfam, SCA, SCF(USA), SNI, and VITA.

UNHCR funded projects with SCA (Andar), ARC (Jaghori), GAF (Malistan and Jaghatu), Afghanaid (Deh Yak), and AFRANE (Deh Yak and Waghaz). AVICEN have trained 21 vaccinators for Ghazni. NCA have run a cash for food programme, and SCA sent in emergency food assistance. HCI plan agricultural assistance in the east of the Province, and AVICEN plan to survey goitre and vitamin A deficiency. The Khorasan's Assistant Group, based in Quetta, have made a detailed survey of Jaghori and part of Qarabagh.

Educational and health facilities are often organized by the mujahideen political parties and are funded in different ways. In many areas Usher and Zakat are collected to pay for various facilities. In some areas, foreign agencies support all or part of a facility. There may be instances when one school or clinic receives funding and support from several foreign sources. The Islamic Aid Health Centre, run by Dr. Haqanni in Quetta, receives funding from such groups as Oxfam. It has not been possible to obtain comprehensive information about the support given by the Islamic and Arab aid agencies.
<u>Health</u> (support for medical trainees with salaries and medicine, support for health centres): AIME, AMI, AVICEN, Freedom Medicine, GAC, IMC, Islamic Aid Health Centre, Lajnat-ul-Aghasa, Lajnat-ul-Da'awa, LEPCO, MSF, MTA, MDM, MSH, NCA, Oxfam, SCA.
<u>Rural Works</u> (rehabilitation of roads, storage facilities and other basic infrastructure): Afghanaid, AFRANE, GAC, SNI, VITA.
<u>Irrigation Rehabilitation</u> (repair of channels, cleaning of karez): Afghanaid, AFRANE, ARC, DACAAR, NCA, SCA, SCF(USA), VITA.
<u>Field Crops</u>: (improved seed, fertilizer, pesticides, farm power etc): Afghanaid, AFRANE, ARC, DACAAR, GAF, HCI, NCA, SCA, SCF(USA), VITA.
<u>Veterinary Care</u> (training): ARC, DCA, SCA, Islamic Aid Health Centre/Oxfam.
<u>Horticulture</u>: ARC, SCA.
<u>Income Generation</u>: SCF(USA).

EDUCATION
There were 26 Government schools prior to 1979, 18 for boys and 8 for girls. After 1979 Government schools in centres controlled by the Kabul Government received funds for teachers' salaries but most parents refused to send their children to them. Many school buildings were destroyed by the mujahideen if Government troops had used them or funding was stopped with the departure of the Government, and many schools remained empty. The mujahideen and local people have preferred to organize their own schools and madrassas often using Zakat and Usher funds to pay salaries, etc. Many receive assistance from the AIG Education Centre. It has not

STORAGE
There are no storage or fuel facilities.

ROADS
- There is a 20km dirt road from the centre of the alaqadari to the Kabul-Kandahar highway near the Wardak border.
- The mujahideen made a new road from the alaqadari centre, going west and south to Aliabad in Khwaja Omari and crossing both the new and old Kabul-Kandahar highways. This is about 30km long.

All the villages are connected to the alaqadari centre by some form of road. These are usually dirt but in some places gravelled. They are suitable for all types of vehicles.

MINES
- There are mines around the alaqadari building to the southwest of the Zena Khan dam.
- There are anti personel (both pressure and electric system) mines, planted by the Government, to the north and south of Rabat Khel village.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE
There is no shura. HIIA is reported to be the most powerful political party, followed by HIG.

MEDICAL RESOURCES
There were no medical facilities before 1978. Freedom Medicine and MSH support health workers here.

EDUCATION
There were Government schools at Must Khel and Gidar Khel but, with the withdrawal of the Government and therefore, the lack of Government funding, these schools are not functioning.
- There is a madrassa in Girdar Khel village supported by HIIA, with 60 students and three teachers.
- In Purdel village there is one madrassa supported by HIIA with 85 students and three teachers.
- Rabat Khel village has a primary school with 35 students and two teachers, supported by the local people.
- Alam Khel village has one school with fifty pupils and two teachers. This is supported by the local people.
- Mulayan village supports one school with 25 students and two teachers.
- There is one madrassa supported by HIIA in Must Khel village. This has sixty students and four teachers.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES
None reported.

ANNEXES

ANNEX A

GLOSSARY OF TERMS & ACRONYMS

TERMS

abi	irrigated agricultural land
alaqadari	administrative unit (sub-district)
amir-i-omumi	recognized leader of the resistance in a specific area
band	mountain pass, dam
dasht	dry plain with limited vegetation
gillem	woven wool carpet/floor covering
jerib	land measurement equal to 0.2 hectares/0.5 acres
karez	network of shallow wells connected by a sub-surface channel
lalmi	rain-fed agricultural land
madrassa	traditional Islamic school with religious subjects comprising about 60 percent of the classes
markaz	Centre, town.
mowlawi	a person educated in Islamic studies and often a teacher of Islamic studies for mullahs
mullah	a person who has completed enough Islamic studies to take care of a mosque and to lead prayers
seer	weight measurement equal to 7kgs/15.6lbs
serai	a house of building that is a public resting place for travellers
shura	council
taleb	a student studying a series of Islamic books at a mosque with a mullah as teacher
usher	land tax - one tenth of the harvest each year.
woleswali	administrative unit (district)
qari	a person who has memorised the whole Koran and is called on to recite it at special functions, like funerals. He has no specific duties at a mosque.
zakat	a form of tax that can be a fixed amount paid on income, jewelry, gold and silver, property, large flocks and herds etc. Nothing is paid on personal housing, clothes, and transportation. The intention is to use such funds to help the poor.

ANNEX B

POPULATION ESTIMATES FOR GHAZNI
(Source: GOA Census '78 - '79)

PROVINCE	WOLISWALI	TOTAL	----- % ------ URBAN	RURAL	AREA IN SQ. KM.	DENSITY
GHAZNI						
	AB BAND	13723	0.0%	100.0%	1131	12
	AJRISTAN	16137	0.0%	100.0%	1231	13
	ANDAR	62109	0.0%	100.0%	818	76
	BAHRAM	31704	0.0%	100.0%	617	51
	DEHYAK	25764	0.0%	100.0%	724	36
	GELAN	30796	0.0%	100.0%	1045	29
	GIRO	15593	0.0%	100.0%	856	18
	JAGHATU	51703	0.0%	100.0%	1217	42
	JAGHORI	99126	0.0%	100.0%	1836	54
	MALISTAN	45377	0.0%	100.0%	1975	23
	MARKAZ GHAZNI	74291	41.0%	45.6%	526	141
	MOQOR	25357	0.0%	100.0%	809	31
	NAWA	17150	0.0%	100.0%	2541	7
	NAWOR	54173	0.0%	100.0%	5983	9
	QARABAGH	76401	0.0%	100.0%	1810	42
	ZENA KHAN	7219	0.0%	100.0%	254	28
TOTAL: GHAZNI		646623	4.7%	93.7%	23373	28

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM GHAZNI *

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
ABBOTTABAD		
	PADHANA 2	8
	PADHANA 3	45
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	53
D.I.KHAN		
	DARABAN	510
	GIRSAL	217
	KURAI	100
	NAIWALLA	162
	PUSHA PUL	258
	RAKHZANDANI	180
	RATA KULACHI	453
	TANK.1	205
	TANK.2	192
	TANK.3	269
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	2546
GULISTAN		
	PIR ABAD	6
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	6
KURRAM		
	SATIN 2	15
	SHASHU	30
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	45
LORALAI		
	GHAZGAI MANA	280
	GHAZGAI TAK	34
	GHAZGAI WAL	193
	KATWAI 1	78
	KATWAI 2	97
	SPAIDAR 2	264
	ZAR KAREZ 1	43
	ZAR KAREZ 2	52
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1041
MIANWALI		
	RTV 04	3
	RTV 05	2
	RTV 09	2
	RTV 10	1
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	8
PESH 1		
	BADABER 6	99
	MUNDA 6	100
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	199
PESH 2		
	MERAKACHORI2	30

*Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89

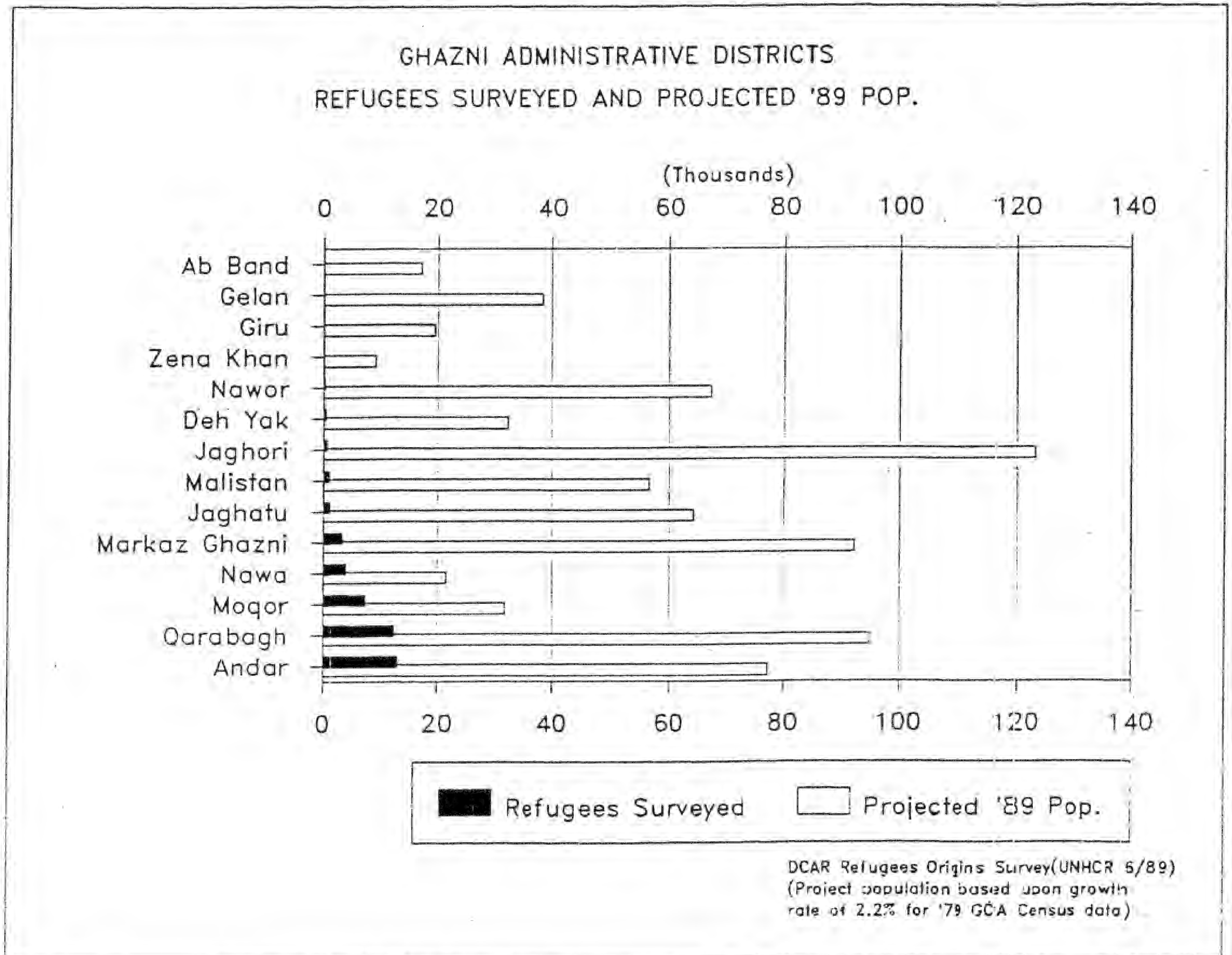
(HCR/PKD)
05/06/90

ANNEX C

LOCATION OF SURVEYED REFUGEES FROM GHAZNI *

DISTRICT	CAMP NAME	NUMBER/FAMILIES
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	30
PISHIN		
	SURKHAB 2	500
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	500
QUETTA		
	RTV 1 M/KHEL	275
	RTV 4 M/KHEL	820
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	1095
S.WAZIRSTAN		
	AZAM WARSAK	497
	ZARINOOR	119
	ZARMELANA	2
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	618
ZHOB		
	MALGAGAI 2	146
	MALGAGAI 4	711
	MALGAGAI 5	100
	DISTRICT TOTAL:	957
	GRAND TOTAL:	7098

*Survey conducted 8/88 - 6/89


GHAZNI ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS
REFUGEES SURVEYED AND PROJECTED '89 POP.
(Thousands)
0
20
40
60
80
100
120
140
Ab Band
Gelan
Giru
Zena Khan
Nawor
Deh Yak
Jaghori
Malistan
Jaghatu
Markaz Ghazni
Nawa
Moqor
Qarabagh
Andar
Refugees Surveyed
Projected '89 Pop.
DCAR Refugees Origins Survey(UNHCR 6/89)
(Project population based upon growth
rate of 2.2% for '79 GOA Census data)

ANNEX D

(HCR/PR1)
06/05/90

ANNEX E
PRICES IN GHAZNI

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
BEEF			
ANDAR	7-89	400.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	450.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	430.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	420.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	380.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	420.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DIESEL			
ANDAR	7-89	120.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DEHYAK	10-89	125.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	130.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	125.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	112.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	130.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	125.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
FERTILIZER/DAP			
ANDAR	7-89	2700.\AF per BAG	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	2500.\AF per BAG	ADGT TRIP REPORT
FERTILIZER/UREA			
ANDAR	7-89	2600.\AF per BAG	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	4000.\AF per BAG	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	3200.\AF per BAG	ADGT TRIP REPORT
FLOUR			
DEHYAK	7-89	500.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
FLOUR (WHEAT)			
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	79.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
KEROSENE			
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	140.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	150.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	170.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	155.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	155.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
LABOR			
NAWA	4-88	200.\AF per DAY	USAID report
	7-88	200.\AF per DAY	VITA Report
MUTTON			
ANDAR	7-89	690.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	700.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	750.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	600.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	700.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	700.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT

ANNEX E
PRICES IN GHAZNI

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
OIL (EDIBLE)			
ANDAR	7-89	425.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DEHYAK	7-89	400.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	375.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	438.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
ONION			
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	100.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	80.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	71.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
PETROL			
ANDAR	7-89	215.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DEHYAK	10-89	250.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	250.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	250.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	250.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	240.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	225.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	240.\AF per LTR	ADGT TRIP REPORT
POTATOES			
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	60.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	71.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	75.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	50.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
RICE			
ANDAR	7-89	229.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	234.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	220.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
SALT			
ANDAR	7-89	37.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
SUGAR			
DEHYAK	7-89	250.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GIRU	7-89	250.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	250.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	63.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	200.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	240.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
TEA			
GIRU	7-89	1400.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	1600.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
TEA BLACK			
ANDAR	7-89	750.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DEHYAK	7-89	1000.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT

(HCR/PR1)
06/05/90

ANNEX E
PRICES IN GHAZNI

ITEM WOLESWALI	DATE	PRICE	SOURCE
TEA BLACK			
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	1000.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	1400.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	1175.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	1150.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
TEA GREEN			
ANDAR	7-89	1625.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
DEHYAK	7-89	1200.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
GHAZNI CENTRE	7-89	1200.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	1400.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
MOQOR	7-89	2125.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
QARABAGH	7-89	2000.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WHEAT			
ANDAR	7-89	67.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT
JAGHATU	8-89	570.\AF per SER	ADGT TRIP REPORT
WAGHAZ	7-89	86.\AF per KGS	ADGT TRIP REPORT

often been possible to organize high schools with the exception of Jaghori. A few children go to high schools in Pakistan but the majority have not been able to continue with higher education.

Agencies supporting such schools and madrassas are AEC, AFRANE, Islamic Aid Health Centre, Lajnat-ul-Da'awa, Muslim Aid and NCA.

ASSISTANCE PRIORITIES

The areas along the main routes have suffered from the direct effects of the war, particularly the land alongside parts of the Kabul/Kandahar highway. In areas further away from this highway, the problems are more indirectly caused by the war. Karez have not been cleaned due to lack of manpower and a poor economy, and consequently agricultural lands and yields have shrunk.

The areas which have incurred the most destruction are Ghazni centre, parts of Jaghatu, Deh Yak, Moqor and Qarabagh. Although most of the Hazarajat has not suffered much war damage the people there do require development assistance. These areas were undeveloped even before 1978 and in the past few years have suffered extensive drought followed by a hard winter with much snow in 1989/90. Many men have gone to Pakistan and Iran to find work and to send money back to their families. By March 1990 wheat cost Afs 1,500/kg. Agricultural assistance (improved seeds, fertilizer, traction) are major needs, possibly backed up with food for work programmes.

ANNEX F

ETHNIC GROUPS AND TRIBES OF GHAZNI

This is a very simple guide to the text of this Provincial Profile. There are many ethnic groups in Afghanistan, with the Pushtuns predominating. In Ghazni, the major ethnic groups and their languages and religion are:

1. Pushtun: Pushto dialects. Hanafi Sunni.

2. Tajik: Dari and Tajiki dialects. Mainly Hanifi Sunni.

3. Qizilbash: Dari. Imami Shi'a.

4. Hazara: Hazaragai (Dari) dialects. Usually Imami Shi'a.

'Afghanistan' by L. Dupree, 1980

Pushtun tribes view themselves as belonging to various genealogies. There are several genealogies and every Pushtun tribe traces their history and people back through one of these. The Ghilzais and Durranis are two major Pushtun genealogies, or family-trees. Each major tribe is also divided into sub-tribes (Khels).

The largest Pushtun tribe in Afghanistan is the Ghilzai. In Ghazni the major sub-tribes of the Ghilzai are Taraki, Kharoti, and Andar. The Suleiman Khel are a sub group of the Andar. Other Ghilzai sub-tribes in Ghazni Province are: Mir Khel; Girdar Khel; Nasir; Khattack; Kharoti; and Dabtani (nomads).

The Maco Khel (in Khwaja Omari) are the only Durrani Pushtun tribe in the Province. There are also Jalozai in Ghazni.

The Sadat (singular form being Sayyid) are groups tracing their ancestry back to the Prophet Mohammad. The Pushtun and Tajik Sadat are usually Sunni. The Hazara Sadat, however, trace their ancestry through the Imam Hussain, son-in-law of the Prophet. The Sadat in Jaghori woleswali are Hazaras.

ANNEX G

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Ghazni	--	600	H1	Inpatient center	ICA: 232	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	--	600	H2	Outpatient center	AMI: 106	Ongoing	--	Other	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	--	600	W6	Drinking water	ICA: 231	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	10/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A0	Other agriculture	SCA: 525	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A1	Field crops	NCA:2614	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A1	Field crops	SCA: 521	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A1	Field crops	VTA: 442	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/89	9/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	A2	Horticulture	SCA: 522	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A2	Horticulture	VTA: 443	Completed	1 to 5	Self	3/89	9/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	A4	Veterinary	NCA:2615	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	1/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A4	Veterinary	SCA: 523	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A6	Traction	AFR: 518	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/86	8/86
Ghazni	Andar	613	A6	Traction	AFR: 521	Completed	1 to 5	Self	1/87	10/87
Ghazni	Andar	613	A6	Traction	SCA: 526	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	A6	Traction	VTA: 444	Completed	10 to 20	Self	6/88	8/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	A9	Agric. training	SCA: 524	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	C1	Roads	SCA:2307	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/85	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	AME: 210	Planning	10 to 20	Self	8/89	7/90
Ghazni	Andar	613	E1	Primary education	MAR: 336	--	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	E1	Primary education	NCA:2617	Ongoing	10 to 20	CMC	--/87	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	E1	Primary education	SCA: 520	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/86	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 337	--	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H0	Other health	SCA: 519	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/85	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H1	Inpatient center	AME: 206	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/83	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H1	Inpatient center	NCA:2611	Ongoing	10 to 20	CMC	--/86	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 516	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/85	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H2	Outpatient center	AME: 207	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/83	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2801	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 517	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/85	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H3	Mobile, first aid	AME: 208	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/83	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H4	Immunization	AVC: 108	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H4	Immunization	NCA:2612	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	--/87	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H4	Immunization	SCA: 518	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/85	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H5	Laboratory	AME: 211	Planning	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H8	Mother child health	AME: 209	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/83	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	H8	Mother child health	NCA:2613	Ongoing	5 to 10	CMC	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 517	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/86	8/86
Ghazni	Andar	613	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 516	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/85	9/85
Ghazni	Andar	613	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2306	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	W1	Karez	AFR: 519	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/86	8/86
Ghazni	Andar	613	W1	Karez	VTA: 208	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	W1	Karez	VTA: 441	Completed	5 to 10	Self	2/88	1/89
Ghazni	Andar	613	W1	Karez	VTA: 206	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	W1	Karez	VTA: 445	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	W2	Canal	VTA: 207	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Andar	613	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 520	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/87	10/87
Ghazni	Andar	613	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	NCA:2616	Discontinued	1 to 5	CMC	--/88	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A1	Field crops	AAD: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A1	Field crops	AFR: 509	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/88	11/88
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A1	Field crops	AFR: 606	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A1	Field crops	AFR: 601	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A1	Field crops	AFR: 508	Completed	1 to 5	Self	1/87	10/87
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 602	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 607	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 411	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A6	Traction	AAD: 107	Completed	5 to 10	Self	3/89	5/89
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A6	Traction	AFR: 610	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A6	Traction	AFR: 605	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A6	Traction	AFR: 510	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/88	11/88
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A7	Technical assist.	AFR: 608	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	A7	Technical assist.	AFR: 603	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	E1	Primary education	MAR: 326	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 327	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 406	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2936	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2937	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/89
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	H4	Immunization	MFF: 201	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/87	3/89
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 503	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/85	9/85
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 501	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/87	10/87
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 504	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/86	8/86
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 506	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/87	10/87
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 502	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/84	7/84
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W1	Karez	AAD: 108	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W1	Karez	AFR: 604	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W1	Karez	AFR: 511	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/88	7/88
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W1	Karez	AFR: 609	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W1	Karez	VTA: 440	Ongoing	10 to 20	Self	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 507	Completed	5 to 10	Self	1/87	10/87
Ghazni	Deh Yak	603	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 505	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/86	8/86
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A1	Field crops	IAH: 114	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	6/87	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A1	Field crops	VTA: 437	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/89	9/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A2	Horticulture	VTA: 438	Completed	1 to 5	Self	6/88	4/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 136	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 402	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	12/90
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A5	Livestock	IAH: 115	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A6	Traction	IAH: 116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	A6	Traction	VTA: 439	Completed	10 to 20	Self	6/88	4/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	IAH: 106	Ongoing	--	Other	8/88	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	C5	Admin. buildings	IAH: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	C6	Storage buildings	IAH: 108	Ongoing	--	Other	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	E1	Primary education	IAH: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	1/85	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H0	Other health	NCA: 706	Completed	1 to 5	None	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 401	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H1	Inpatient center	MDM: 126	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 121	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/86	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	IAH: 110	Ongoing	10 to 20	Other	6/84	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	MDM: 127	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	MFF: 137	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/87	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2941	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	11/87	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2016	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H3	Mobile, first aid	IAH: 111	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H3	Mobile, first aid	MDM: 128	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	--/85	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H4	Immunization	AVC: 101	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H4	Immunization	IAH: 112	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	12/87	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H4	Immunization	MFF: 138	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/87	3/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	H9	Health training	MFF: 139	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/87	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	I0	Other income gener.	IAH: 117	Ongoing	10 to 20	Other	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	W1	Karez	VTA: 201	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	W1	Karez	VTA: 436	Completed	1 to 5	Self	1/88	2/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	W1	Karez	VTA: 203	Completed	1 to 5	Self	--/--	4/89
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	W2	Canal	VTA: 202	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Ghazni	Ghazni	601	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	IAH: 113	Ongoing	1 to 5	Other	6/87	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	A0	Other agriculture	NCA: 718	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	A1	Field crops	AFR: 532	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/87	7/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 533	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/87	7/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	A6	Traction	AFR: 534	Completed	1 to 5	Self	9/87	7/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	AME: 216	Planning	5 to 10	Self	8/89	2/91
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	E1	Primary education	MAR: 331	--	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	E2	Secondary education	MAR: 332	--	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 413	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 421	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 412	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 411	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 414	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	11/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H1	Inpatient center	MFF: 141	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H2	Outpatient center	AME: 217	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H2	Outpatient center	GAC: 126	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/87	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H2	Outpatient center	MFF: 142	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2806	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/86	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 501	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H4	Immunization	MFF: 143	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/87	3/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H5	Laboratory	AME: 219	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H6	Mother child health	AME: 218	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	H9	Health training	MFF: 144	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 526	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/84	8/84
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 529	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/87	10/87
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 528	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/86	8/86
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 527	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/85	9/85
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	NCA: 716	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2331	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	10/87	2/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	W1	Karez	AFR: 531	Completed	5 to 10	Self	9/87	7/89
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	W2	Canal	NCA: 717	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghatu	606	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 530	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/87	10/87
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A0	Other agriculture	SCA: 536	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A1	Field crops	ARC: 116	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A1	Field crops	SCA: 531	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A2	Horticulture	ARC: 117	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A2	Horticulture	SCA: 532	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A4	Veterinary	ARC: 118	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A4	Veterinary	SCA: 534	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A6	Traction	SCA: 533	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	A9	Agric. training	SCA: 535	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	NRC: 136	Ongoing	20 or more	Other	--/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	E1	Primary education	SCA: 426	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 426	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 241	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2811	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/86	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H2	Outpatient center	NRC: 137	Ongoing	5 to 10	Other	--/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 427	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H3	Mobile, first aid	NRC: 138	Ongoing	5 to 10	Other	--/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	H4	Immunization	AVC: 104	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	W1	Karez	ARC: 119	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Jaghori	607	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	ARC: 120	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	A0	Other agriculture	NCA: 713	Discontinued	1 to 5	None	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 206	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/89	2/90
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 431	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2116	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 432	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/85	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	H4	Immunization	AVC: 102	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	R1	Cash for food	NCA: 711	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	5/87	--/--
Ghazni	Khwaja Omri	604	R1	Cash for food	NCA: 712	Ongoing	1 to 5	None	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Kiro	614	A1	Field crops	AFR: 611	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Kiro	614	A2	Horticulture	AFR: 613	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Kiro	614	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	AME: 231	Planning	5 to 10	Self	8/89	2/91
Ghazni	Kiro	614	H1	Inpatient center	SCA:2027	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Kiro	614	H2	Outpatient center	AME: 232	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Kiro	614	H2	Outpatient center	SCA:2026	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	8/89	--/--
Ghazni	Kiro	614	H5	Laboratory	AME: 234	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Kiro	614	H8	Mother child health	AME: 233	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Kiro	614	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 537	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/86	9/86
Ghazni	Kiro	614	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 538	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/87	10/87
Ghazni	Kiro	614	R1	Cash for food	AFR: 536	Completed	1 to 5	Self	7/84	8/84
Ghazni	Kiro	614	W2	Canal	AFR: 612	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	6/90
Ghazni	Kiro	614	W5	Pumps (mech/hand)	AFR: 539	Completed	1 to 5	Self	8/87	10/87
Ghazni	Malestan	608	A1	Field crops	GAF: 131	Ongoing	5 to 10	Other	4/89	7/89
Ghazni	Malestan	608	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 201	Discontinued	1 to 5	Self	4/89	9/90
Ghazni	Malestan	608	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 311	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Malestan	608	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:3521	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	6/89	--/--
Ghazni	Malestan	608	H4	Immunization	AVC: 105	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	AME: 226	Planning	5 to 10	Self	8/89	2/91
Ghazni	Mogor	610	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	SNI: 102	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	5/89	2/90
Ghazni	Mogor	610	E1	Primary education	SCA: 507	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	E1	Primary education	SCA: 506	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 436	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 511	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H1	Inpatient center	SCA: 508	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	AME: 227	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 226	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 301	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2816	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 512	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 509	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H4	Immunization	AVC: 107	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	12/88	--/--
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H5	Laboratory	AME: 229	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Mogor	610	H8	Mother child health	AME: 228	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Nawa	615	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 221	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Nawa	615	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 541	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/87	--/--
Ghazni	Nawa	615	H4	Immunization	AVC: 109	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Nawa	615	R1	Cash for food	SCA:2326	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Ghazni	Nawa	615	W1	Karez	VTA: 501	Completed	5 to 10	Self	6/88	1/89
Ghazni	Nawa	615	W1	Karez	VTA: 212	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Nawa	615	W1	Karez	VTA: 211	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 401	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/80	12/90
Ghazni	Nawor	605	E1	Primary education	SCA: 421	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 502	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 501	Ongoing	1 to 5	CMC	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	H2	Outpatient center	IMC: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/87	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2821	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	4/88	--/--
Ghazni	Nawor	605	H4	Immunization	AVC: 103	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A1	Field crops	DCR: 311	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A1	Field crops	DCR: 113	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--

LOCATION			SECTOR				BUDGET PER ANNUM		DATE	
Province	District	Code	Code	Definition	AGENCY	STATUS	(Rs.100,000)	MONITOR	Begin	End
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A1	Field crops	SCS: 136	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A2	Horticulture	SCS: 137	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 611	Planning	1 to 5	Self	6/90	1/91
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A4	Veterinary	DCA: 521	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	10/89	12/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A4	Veterinary	GAF: 526	Planning	1 to 5	Self	12/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A6	Traction	DCR: 114	Planning	1 to 5	Self	7/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A6	Traction	SCS: 138	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A7	Technical assist.	SCS: 319	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	A9	Agric. training	SCS: 320	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	C1	Roads	SCS: 139	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	C2	Bridges	SCS: 140	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/89	2/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	C4	School,clinic,mosqu	AME: 221	Planning	5 to 10	Self	8/89	2/91
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	E1	Primary education	SCA: 436	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/87	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	E1	Primary education	SCA: 437	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	E2	Secondary education	SCA: 438	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	3/88	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 506	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 507	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	AME: 222	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	MCI: 216	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	7/88	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 236	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	1/88	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	MSH:2826	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	--/87	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 439	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/87	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H2	Outpatient center	SCA: 440	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	5/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H4	Immunization	AVC: 106	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	2/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H4	Immunization	MSH:1016	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H5	Laboratory	AME: 224	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	H8	Mother child health	AME: 223	Planning	1 to 5	Self	2/91	7/92
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	I1	Handicrafts	SCS: 311	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	2/89	1/90
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	W1	Karez	DCR: 312	Ongoing	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	W1	Karez	DCR: 111	Ongoing	5 to 10	Self	4/89	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	W2	Canal	DCR: 314	Planning	10 to 20	Self	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	W2	Canal	DCR: 313	Planning	20 or more	Self	--/--	--/--
Ghazni	Qarabagh	609	W3	Dam,recharge,gabion	DCR: 112	Planning	5 to 10	Self	6/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jena Khan	602	H1	Inpatient center	FMD: 511	Planning	1 to 5	CMC	9/89	--/--
Ghazni	Jena Khan	602	H2	Outpatient center	MSH: 302	Ongoing	1 to 5	Self	11/88	--/--

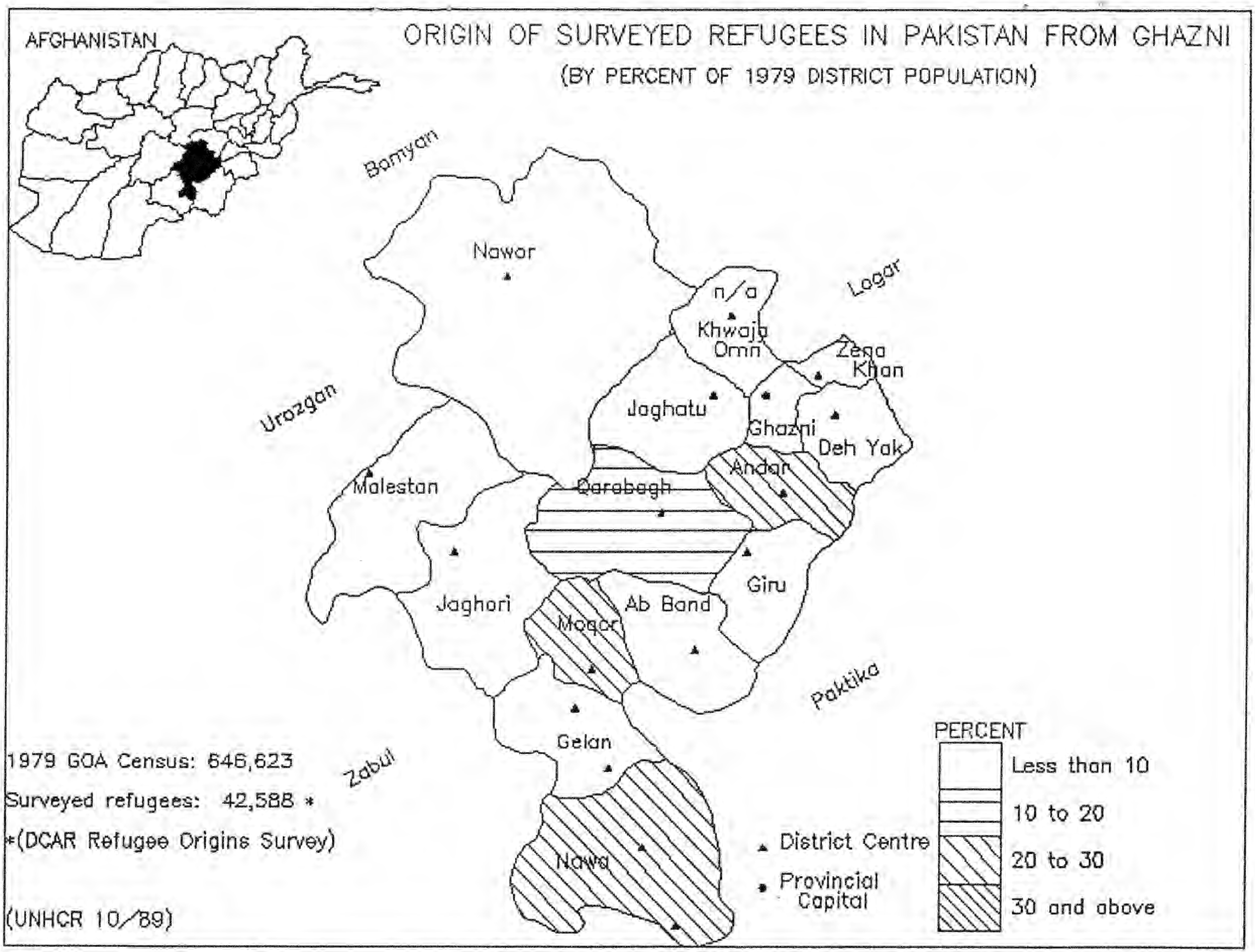
ACBAR/SWABAC DATABASE LISTING

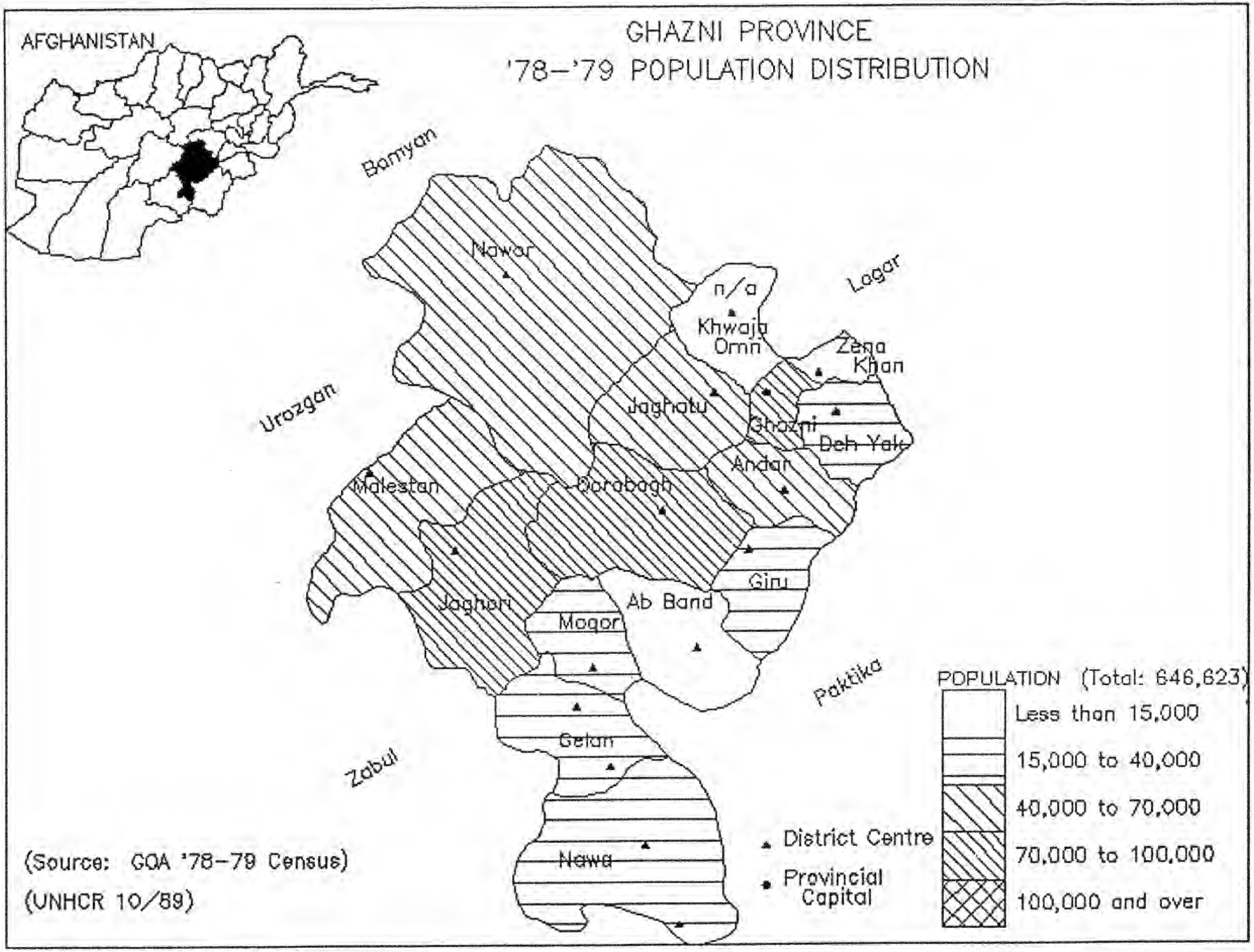
The previous list was derived from the second edition of the ACBAR/SWABAC database publication. The information was voluntarily submitted by NGOs in Ocober 1989. Very little of the data has been verified by ACBAR, the NGO's, the UN, or other independant bodies, which limits its reliability and utility for research and planning purposes. This data is meant to be a preliminary tool best used in regional planning and coordinating initiatives. ACBAR will update the database and publish the 3rd edition in March, 1990.

Each entry represents an activity and is not necessarily a project as such. The priority for entries was to identify activities in a specific region, and not to define the totality of work of individual projects.

This data is also available by sector and by agency. Descriptions of all codes (location, sector, agency) are available from ACBAR.

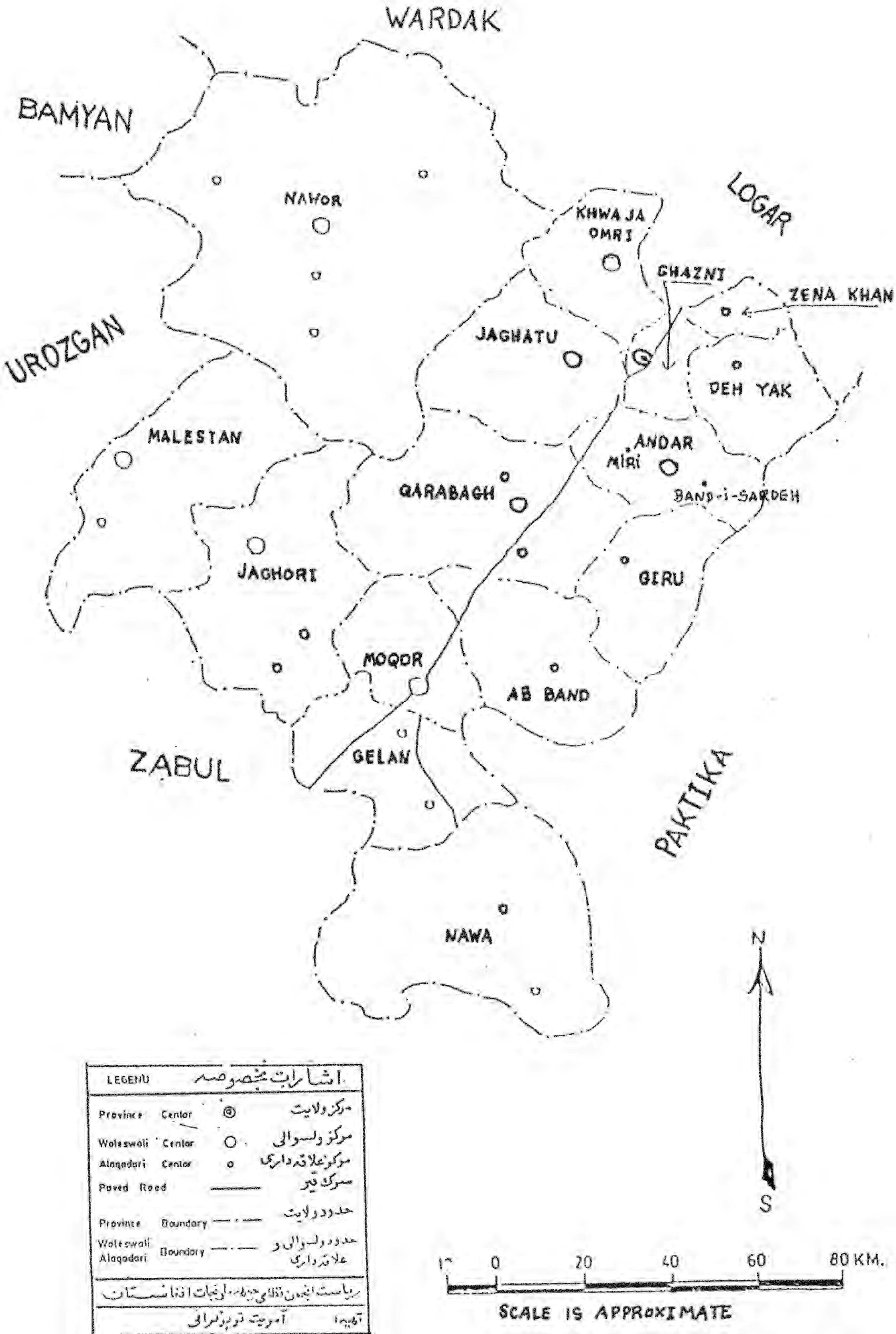
ACBAR February, 1990


AFGHANISTAN
ORIGIN OF SURVEYED REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN FROM GHAZNI
(BY PERCENT OF 1979 DISTRICT POPULATION)
Bamyan
Logar
Urozgan
Paktika
Zabul
Nawor
n/a
Khwaja Omri
Zena Khan
Jaghatu
Ghazni
Deh Yak
Andar
Malestan
Qarabagh
Giru
Jaghori
Ab Band
Moqor
Gelan
Nawa
1979 GOA Census: 646,623
Surveyed refugees: 42,588 *
*(DCAR Refugee Origins Survey)
(UNHCR 10/89)
District Centre
Provincial Capital
PERCENT
Less than 10
10 to 20
20 to 30
30 and above



GHAZNI PROVINCE
'78–'79 POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
AFGHANISTAN
Bamyan
Logar
Urozgan
Paktika
Zabul
Nawar
n/a
Khwaja
Omri
Zena
Khan
Jaghatu
Ghazni
Deh Yak
Andar
Malestan
Qarabagh
Jaghori
Giru
Ab Band
Moqor
Gelan
Nawa
POPULATION (Total: 646,623)
Less than 15,000
15,000 to 40,000
40,000 to 70,000
70,000 to 100,000
100,000 and over
District Centre
Provincial Capital
(Source: GOA '78–79 Census)
(UNHCR 10/89)

ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS OF GHAZNI



NOTE ON POPULATION STATISTICS USED IN THIS REPORT

The questionable reliability and quality of population data for Afghanistan continue to frustrate assistance planning. A fundamental concern of UNHCR's data gathering efforts has been to pinpoint the origins of the refugee population in order to better calculate regional and sub-regional assistance requirements. Factors such as population density in the provinces and districts of origin, and the likely routes of return to those locations, will dictate the parameters for a distribution network, the location of distribution and health facilities, the positioning of staff and the intensity of monitoring requirements.

Much of the baseline population data used by UNHCR's data gathering project is taken from the First Afghan Population Census undertaken in the summer of 1979. Popular unrest following on the reforms initiated by the Socialist Taraki regime prevented the completion of the census. As a result, less than 60 percent of the country's population was estimated to have been enumerated. The Central Statistics Office subsequently derived estimates from the settled population (i.e., exclusive of the nomadic population) in areas that remained uncovered during enumeration. Although the results of the Census cannot be relied upon for their accuracy, they are the most up-to-date and reliable data available. The Census also provides the only comprehensive population data disaggregated to the district and sub-district levels.

Since the time of the Census, the government has redrawn the boundaries of a number of districts and sub-districts to create new administrative units within the provinces. Population estimates for these new districts and sub-districts are taken from L. Adamec's Gazetteer of Afghanistan and, wherever possible, corroborated by DCAR field staff.

Population data on Afghan refugees settled in Pakistan is largely based on the refugee camp surveys conducted by DCAR staff from September 1988 to June 1989. This information has been supplemented and corroborated with the assistance of the UNHCR field staff in Pakistan, to which the DCAR project extends grateful acknowledgement.

The following maps indicate: 1) the estimated pre-war population density in each district and sub-district of the province for which there is available census data; and 2) the estimated "repatriation density" of each district and sub-district derived from the DCAR camp surveys. The actual population figures used to make these maps are attached as Annex B. The refugee figures may indeed exceed known pre-war population figures for a given district inasmuch as they are derived from interviews with refugee leaders, who are often inclined to exaggerate the strength of their constituencies. The figures, and their graphic representation, are intended as benchmarks for planning purposes only.

AB BAND

Ab Band is an alaqadari in the southeast of Ghazni with an area of 1,105 sq km. To the south is Dila (Paktika), in the southeast Jani Khel (Paktika), in the northeast Giru, in the north Qarabagh and in the west Moqor (24km). Ab Band has about 51 villages, of which five are large. The Government controlled Sarferaz, the centre of the alaqadari, until 1988 when they left the area. There appears to have been a minimal amount of destruction, generally in the villages around the alaqadari centre and along the Kabul-Kandahar highway in the northwest of the district.

DCAR has more detailed information available on the following villages: Landa Khel, Godian, Sarferaz, Bazgai, Toozna, Piari, Khwaja Khel, Badam Kecha, Sadozai, Bahader, Atak, Chori, Kandahari, Akhund Khel and Payenda Khel (ref Villages/Ab Band)

POPULATION & DISPLACEMENT

Government statistics for 1979 estimated a population of 13,723 and a population density of 12/sq km. A DCAR survey estimated in May 1989 that less than ten percent of the population had left the area for Pakistan and that most of these refugees were in Quetta.

There are four sub-tribes of the Ghilzai Tarakis in this alaqadari: Sour Khel; Badin Khel; Na Khel; and Mal Khel.

ECONOMY

Main income sources are from agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry. The main crops are wheat, corn, barley, melon and water melon. Abi land was cultivated on a three year rotation prior to 1978 due to water shortages. In the past ten years, however, many karez have not been cleaned and may be dry or giving little water, affecting the harvests quite severely.

BAZAARS

There is no central bazaar or fuel station in the alaqadari:
- Landa Khel village has one bazaar with nine shops.
- Piari village has 11 shops.

The following villages have a few shops: Godian, Sarferaz, Bazgai, Toozna, Khwaja Khel, Badam Kecha, Atak, Ghoori and Kandahari, the latter having a pharmacy as well. Many use the large bazaar at Moqor.

STORAGE

None

ROADS

Sarferaz, the centre, is connected to the Kabul-Kandahar highway by 4km of gravel road and is 20km from the junction with the highway to Moqor bazaar. From Sarferaz there are dirt roads to each of the alaqadari villages.

PEOPLE OF INFLUENCE

HIIA is the major party. NIFA and HIG, in that order, are the next most influential parties. Currently the principal commanders are:

- Zarif, HIIA, Balo Khel tribe, Landa Khel.
- Assadullah, NIFA, Baden Khel tribe, Upper Ab Band
- Sharifullah, HIG, Ghoori Khel tribe, Ghoori.

There is no shura.

MEDICAL RESOURCES

- SCA support a BHU in Bazgai village.

EDUCATION

Before the war there were three middle schools at Landa Khel, Ghoori and Bazi villages and they are no longer active.

- Landa Khel village has one primary school supported by HIIA.
- Ghoori village has one middle school.

OTHER NGO ACTIVITIES

None reported.

UNHCR BACKGROUND REPORT

GHAZNI PROVINCE

Prepared by the
Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project
15 April 1990

PREFACE

The following report is one in a series of 11 provincial profiles prepared for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees by the Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project. The object of these reports is to provide detailed information on the conditions affecting the repatriation of Afghan refugees in each province so that UNHCR and its implementing partners may be better able to plan and target programmes of relief and rehabilitation assistance. Each of the provinces featured in this series is estimated to have at least 35 percent of its pre-1978 population living as refugees. Together, 10 of these provinces -- Ghazni, Herat, Kandahar, Kunar, Laghman, Logar, Nangarhar, Paktia, Paktika and Zabul -- plus Baghlan, Farah, Helmand, and Nimroz, account for ninety percent of the Afghan refugee population settled in Iran and Pakistan.

The Data Collection for Afghan Repatriation Project (DCAR) was funded by UNHCR to develop a database of information on Afghanistan that would serve as a resource for repatriation planning. Project staff based in Peshawar and Quetta have conducted interviews and surveys in refugee camps throughout NWFP, Baluchistan and Punjab provinces in Pakistan to compile data on refugee origins, ethnic and tribal affiliation and likely routes of refugee return to Afghanistan. In addition, the project field staff undertake frequent missions into Afghanistan to gather specific information on road conditions, the availability of storage facilities, transportation and fuel, the level of destruction of housing, irrigation systems and farmland, the location of landmines and the political and military situation at the district (woleswali) and sub-district (alaqadari) levels in those provinces of priority concern to UNHCR.

Where possible, written sources, including the Afghanistan gazetteers edited by L. Adamec, NGO field reports and bilateral/multilateral agency reports have been consulted to corroborate field data. Project staff also interview Afghan resistance leaders, journalists and other non-Afghan visitors to the region as sources for information and corroboration of information gathered in the field. All survey data and other related information is on file in DCAR offices. Only summary information has been included in this report. More specific information can be obtained from the DCAR main office at the UNHCR Sub-Office Peshawar.

Activities of different NGOs have also been identified. Some of the NGO programs are listed as claimed by the agencies and have not been verified by other sources. This information has been provided in order to indicate the types of resources that may exist in a particular area, and to identify sources of potentially far more detailed information than this report can offer (Annex E). However, NGO activities in Afghanistan are rapidly evolving. A more current profile of activities can be obtained from the offices of the two NGO coordinating committees, ACBAR in Peshawar and SWABAC in Quetta.

These provincial reports mainly cover non-government controlled areas and do not claim to be exhaustive. Rather, they are intended as a reference for the targeting of assistance programmes, and as guides for those agencies that require general background information on target areas, including the major obstacles that may be encountered to the planning and implementation of assistance projects in those areas. Much of the most timely and relevant information is derived from eyewitness accounts, which often defy the most painstaking efforts to render them consistent with existing knowledge. Names of villages, evaluation of road conditions and travel distances, and the identification of influential individuals take on a remarkably subjective character when more than one Afghan source is consulted. Furthermore, party affiliations and leaderships can be fluid. These reports, then, cannot substitute for first-hand investigation of local conditions.

Ten years of war and social upheaval have led to the dramatic deterioration of individual security and physical subsistence throughout Afghanistan. The rapidly evolving political conditions that will affect the return of refugee and internally displaced populations, as well as the effectiveness of international assistance efforts, are beyond the capacity of even the most experienced observers to predict. These background reports represent UNHCR's attempt to develop a coherent response to these potentially chaotic conditions.

The majority of materials in this provincial profile were gathered prior to December 1989.



MAP NO 3... UNITED NATIONS
NOVEMBER 1986

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